NOVEMBER 17, 1945

SATURDAY NIGHT

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TREMAINE MISS MARIE WASHINGTON AVE TORONTO RDED 27/45-R44-47

THE FRONT PAGE

Let Senate Hold Inquiry

EVEN if the Ford dispute should come to an end before these lines are read, we have not the slightest doubt that the United Electrical Workers and their ultra-left colleagues in other unions will be busy preparing for another attempt to deliver a body blow to the free enterprise system in some other industry. It may as well be realized that the aggressive element in the leadership at Windsor is convincedly communistic, and is much more concerned with making free enterprise unworkable than with improving the lot of the Ford workers— which would have to be improved a great deal to make up for the loss of nearly three months' earnings.

In these circumstances there is a magnificent opportunity for the Senate to perform some of the functions for which it was created and endowed with very extensive powers. The Canadian public needs all the light it can obtain on the real significance of the demands of the various union organizations, the character and internal management of the unions which are presenting them, the different attitudes, and the reasons for them, of different employers, and the effect on the consuming public and the nation of the granting of what the unions ask for. Strikes are no longer a test of strength between an employer and a group of employees; they are an endeavor to influence the policies of governments, and the policies of governments should not be influenced without the voters having some idea of what is going on.

We therefore suggest, rather urgently, that the Senate should set up a special committee, with power to sit when the Senate is adjourned, to investigate the whole subject of labor relations in Canada, and to do so in the fullest publicity. Such a committee would have full power to compel attendance and production of documents by all persons concerned, both labor and capital. It should not be so much a matter of getting a report with recommendations, either by the committee or by the Senate as a whole, as of bringing to light the relevant facts so that the public could draw its own conclusions. The evidence, not the report, would be the important thing.

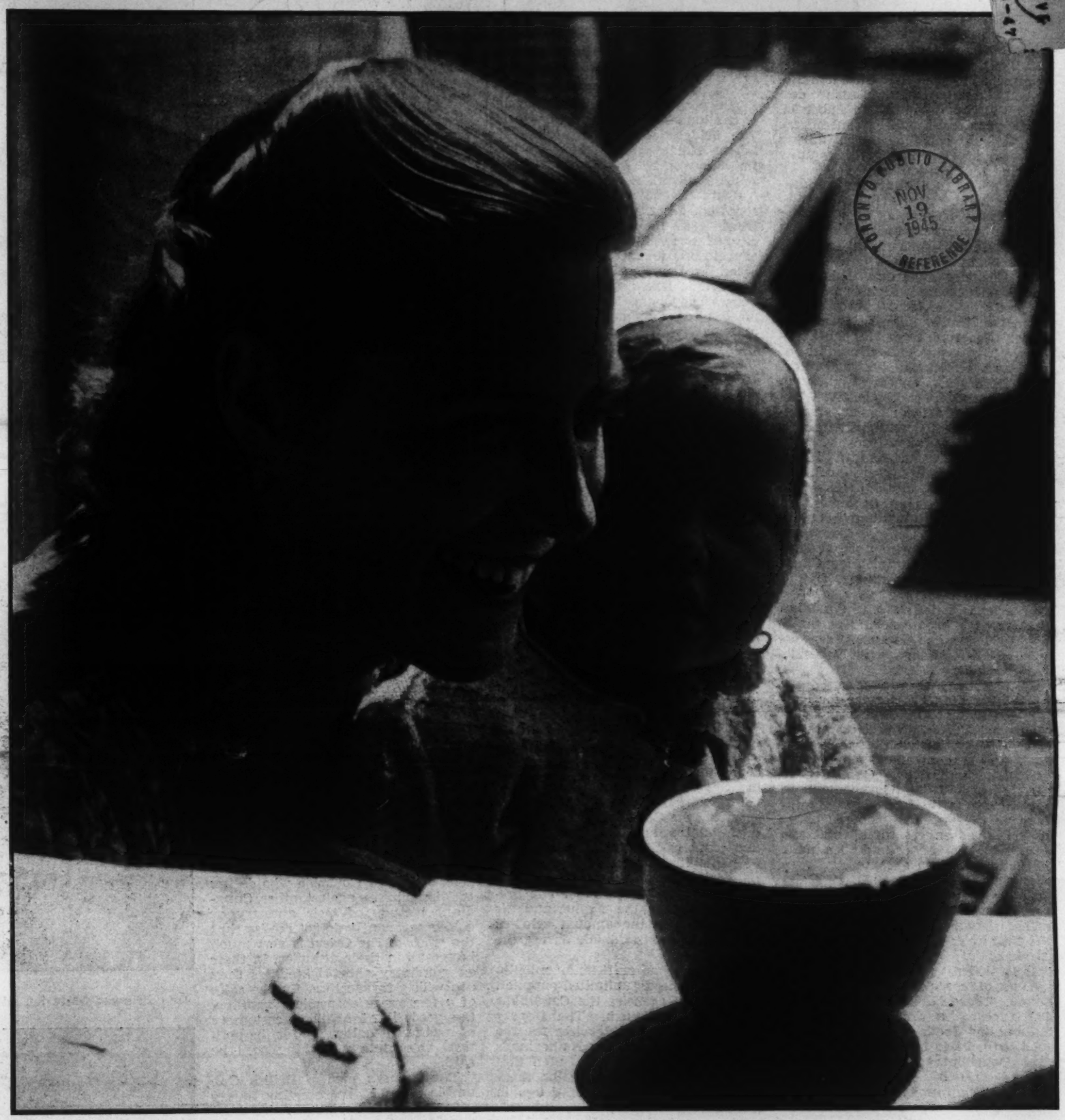
The House of Commons could not set up such a committee without engaging the responsibility of the Government, and its members would be handicapped by having to watch their party interests and their chances of re-election. The Senate is a life-term body, and no political party can be held responsible for what its members do. As a whole it is far too heavily weighted on the side of capital; but it contains enough veteran labor men and good friends of labor to make possible a thoroughly well balanced committee. If these men did their job in the committee well there would be no ground for complaint that evidence favorable to the side of labor was not adequately brought forward and explained.

The more revolutionary labor leaders would doubtless complain that this was just a device of the capitalists to rob the wage earner of the secrecy of his organization's workings. But serious labor men are perfectly aware that secrecy is no longer possible or desirable, any more than irresponsibility, for organizations claiming the immense powers and privileges now sought by the unions. These labor men would welcome an inquiry which would enable them to put their case intelligently and coherently before the public, instead of having it always cluttered up by disputes about pickets.

The Red Ensign

THE P.C. party showed considerable shrewdness in digging itself in under the shelter of the old Red Ensign before the Government took any position on the flag question. The Red Ensign is far from being an ideal flag, but it is almost certainly the only possible flag for Canada at the present moment, and we doubt whether any parliamentary committee could get a majority for any substitute. It has the immense advantage that the nation is used to it, having unofficially recognized it for many years; and its only real drawback, the complexity and small size of the armorial bearings, is not too serious. It is unfortunate that so many of our French-speaking friends insist on believing that the union jack in the upper corner indicates a position of inferiority in relation to Great Britain, just as they insist on thinking that "God Save the King" is a national anthem peculiar to the United Kingdom; but since neither of these ideas is actually true they will no doubt disappear in time. Meanwhile we should not be surprised if the Government lost a good deal of its interest in the flag question now that Mr. Bracken has secured credit for the only possible answer.

The Government, it is true, can claim that it has actually used this flag for some time, and restored it to the flagstaff of the Parliament Buildings after it had been absent for many years. But it can hardly get away from the fact that by referring the matter to a committee it has declared that it is still an open question, whereas the Conservatives go into the committee committed to the Red Ensign as the only possible answer.



Two of Europe's homeless millions. Can UNRRA keep them fed and warm this winter? See pages 4 and 5.

A Party Recovers

THE change in both the attitude of mind and the efficiency of the Progressive Conservative party delegation in the House of Commons since the beginning of the session is being commented on by all close observers, and is certainly not escaping the attention of the general public. The party has passed through a period of very great difficulty ever since the departure of "R. B.", whose habit of running the whole government himself led to the retirement of some of its more experienced men and impeded the development of its younger generation of top-flight politicians. The false start under Dr. Manion and the cramping conditions in which an Opposition must work during a war held it back for another six years,

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Canadians Welcome in Holland Instances of Fine Cooperation

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE is a memorial being raised in the town of Winschoten, Holland. It should be fair and lasting comment on the "Bad Situation Between Canadians and Dutch" described in your issue of September 15. That monument will commemorate the friendly spirit developed during the stay of Canadian artillery units waiting repatriation.

The people in Doetinchem in southeast Holland, might also have something to say. There, as a joint effort of the community and The Fort Garry Horse, a memorial park is being planned and laid out.

In Ede, not far from Arnhem an odd form of cooperation is that the majority of the local barbers come from the 7th Canadian Infantry Brigade. Ede had a shortage of barbers. The army had a number of men who wanted to learn a trade.

At Dordrecht Canadian and Dutch farmers compare methods. At Wageningen, where the German surrender was signed, Canadians attend a Dutch school to study forestry. Until recently Hilversum had a Home Planning Centre where soldiers learned modern Dutch techniques while planning their own homes. In practically every Canadian Rehabilitation Training Centre there are Dutch instructors who not only impart their skills but pick up Canadian angles on doing things.

There is also the case of the Netherlands Railways. Canadian drivers have been carrying as many as 80,000 civilians a week. This service links up the gaps in Holland's battered railroad net.

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar made the original offer of a bus service for Holland early last June. It was courteously declined by the Netherlands Government who felt that their own commercial companies could reestablish themselves. Gen. Crerar then requested the Government to make clear to their people why military vehicles normally do not carry civilian passengers and that the offer of a bus service had been made but had not been accepted.

Lt.-Gen. G. G. Simonds, as Commander of the Canadian Forces in the Netherlands later repeated the offer. It was then accepted and in the first week 40,000 passengers were carried.

It is difficult to estimate the total amount of transport provided for the Dutch. There have been as many as 400 trucks at a time doing nothing but hauling food. Everything from food to fuel has been carried. Wherever Canadians are stationed they have been using their vehicles to help the community.

The Dutch bargees have also reason to feel kindly disposed toward the Canadians. Our engineers have helped clear canals and rivers. They have returned to put in high level bridges which will permit water traffic to pass underneath.

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The Canadian Army policy has been to use only buildings which were German, or collaborator-occupied, during the war. Most of these were in damaged condition. The Dutch are well aware that the thousands of dollars being spent on repair and maintenance will benefit the people of the Netherlands.

As fast as troops are repatriated, accommodation is turned back to local authorities. To help in the drive to rebuild the educational system the Canadians gave up 163 schools during the month of September.

The Venereal Disease scare has been truly scotched. Cooperation between Canadian and Netherlands health experts has reduced the incidence until now it is less than during the German occupation.

In Public Health as in many other services, the Canadians as the force in the Netherlands carry out policies and plans of the Allies. The supply of penicillin, for example, is determined by an Allied authority which allots so much to Holland. The present supply in the Netherlands is comparable to the amount allowed for civilian use in Canada during the war.

The army has sufficient penicillin but by no means unlimited supplies. To meet emergencies the Canadians do supply the Dutch. The Deputy Director of Medical Services for the Canadian Forces in the Netherlands has been assured by the Dutch that with the exception of penicillin there is no serious shortage of drugs in Holland.

The list is long. From helping train a new army to repairing hockey rinks and coaching Dutch teams. One engineer company has even taken on the Dutch at their own game. These sappers reclaimed 5,000 square meters of arable land.

The honeymoon period, as your correspondent suggests, is over. No one will deny there have been faults and frictions. But the Canadian Forces in the Netherlands can be proud of their accomplishments in the ambassadorial role. Just now there are many indications that our friends in the Netherlands are going to miss us when we've gone.

N. C. PHILLIPS, Major.
Headquarters, Canadian Forces in the Netherlands.

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Fouling Our Own Nest

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE been greatly pleased with your stand on the Japanese question as it concerns our Canadian citizens of Japanese origin. More power to your pen. Nothing disgusts me more than the statements and comments of men in "high places," regarding this vital and determining issue. That their words and attitudes are traitorous to everything that our gallant men have been fighting for, for over six years, is to put it mildly.

In what way are we better than our erstwhile enemies if, having defeated them, we can still go on treating them in a vengeful manner? I sincerely hope that only those Japanese will go back who really want to go back, and that without benefit of pressure or under duress of any kind.

Let the courts of our land do the legitimate weeding out of bad citizens not only among the Japanese. It might be a salutary thing for Canadian democracy if the weeding out began a little higher up. Men who by their statements and comments encourage and foster race hatreds in a Christian country do their nation a disservice and are themselves unworthy of our precious Canadian citizenship. Surely the better and more intelligent of our leaders will not let prejudiced and clamorous folk among us bring us down to dishonor.

(Rev.) A. MCKINLEY ROSE
Chateauguay Basin, Que.

Argument in Rebuttal

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. SWAALMON, in his letter in your issue of October 25, states that "The Union Jack is the flag of the British Empire". But he is quite wrong for the Union Jack is the flag of the United Kingdom only, and when flown officially outside the United Kingdom indicates ownership by that country. He states that I am suffering from an "inferiority complex" supposedly because I insist that Canada should have her own distinctive flag which would assert the ownership of Canada by Canadians.

No doubt Mr. Swaalmon meant something entirely different when he wrote that the British Empire "has the added honor of calling Mr. Ewart a citizen". Perhaps courtesy prevented his saying what he meant.

Your editorial, also in the same issue, is a well phrased rebuke to just such persons as Mr. Swaalmon who, to my mind, are suffering from the inferiority complex which he charges me with having.

Ottawa, Ont. T. S. EWART

A Business Question

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial, "Against Orientals," in the October 13 issue, was very much to the point. Those citizens of British Columbia who design to discriminate against other Canadians because of their ancestry or colour apparently do not realize that the whole of the Orient is very much interested in their attitudes. In their extraordinary short-sightedness they are willing to sacrifice, for the sake of a temporary economic advantage, the goodwill of a billion customers of a different colour. As for the political vote-catchers, nothing need be said.

The business men of British Columbia should be exerting every effort to impove relations with those peoples on the other side of the Pacific. Racial equality based upon mutual respect is not just a pious abstraction: it is as essential to prosperous international trade as it is to peaceful political intercourse.

Halifax, N.S. H. BRUCE COLLIER

Wrong Count

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN WILFRID EGGLESTON'S article on page 8, of September 8, the opening sentence reads—"The 21st Parliament since Confederation brings many new faces to the Green Chamber."

The *Canadian Almanac*, 1944, shows the Parliament which dissolved this year to be the 19th?

I understand that the reports of the Houses at Ottawa mention that the present Parliament is the 20th.

Winnipeg, Man. GEO. E. COLE

Novel Design

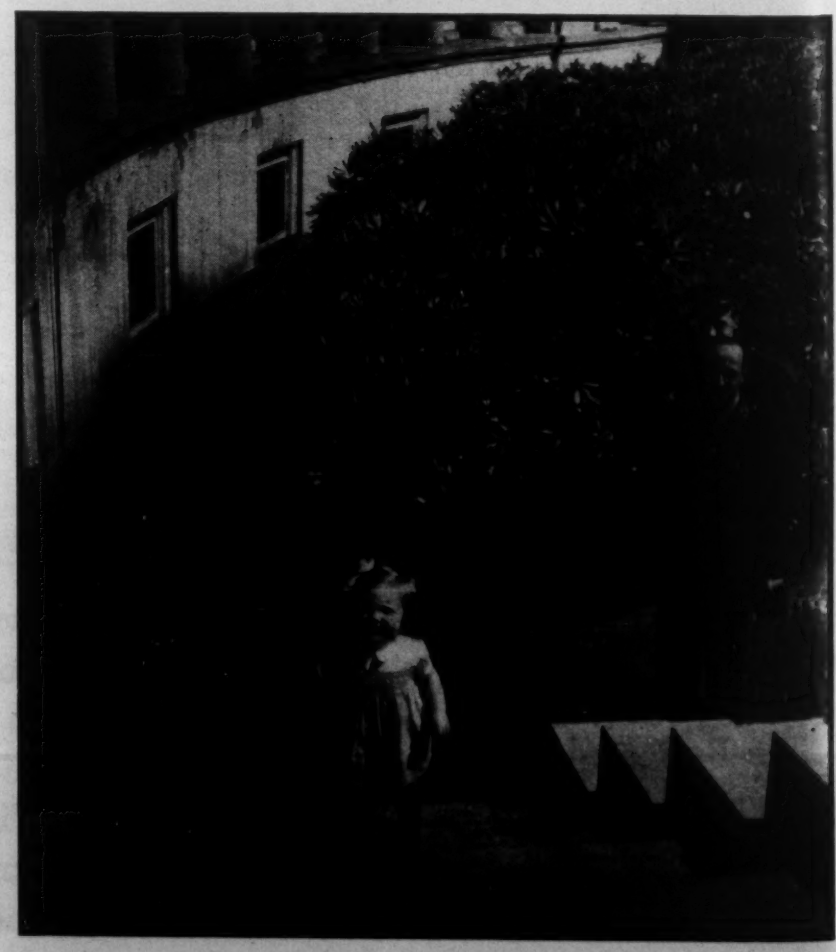
Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A NEW flag design for Canada? Why, certainly. And to be true to the situation let it consist of a background of fog. Foreground; a pair of apron-strings. Gold eagle on one, the pound Sterling on the other!

Fergus, Ont. BEECHER PARKHOUSE

It was an unforgettable day for the Dutch people when Princess Juliana, Prince Bernhard and the three little Princesses arrived home in Holland. Hundreds of children from two small towns in the vicinity of the Royal Palace were guests at a party there to celebrate the Princesses' return. One of the surprises was this pony and cart, a gift from the village children to the Princesses, who, of course, wanted to try it immediately.

Tiny Princess Margriet, who was born in Canada, explores her new home.



The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

towards the end of which, however, nothing was really preventing its rejuvenescence except the absence of its leader from the House and the lamentably small size of its delegation. The able work of Mr. Gordon Graydon as House Leader in the closing months did much to prepare the way for the present recovery.

It is abundantly evident now that the P. C. members at Ottawa are working hard and under intelligent direction towards a common and fairly well conceived end. They have an excellent cause for which to work—the restoration of the responsibility of the House of Commons and the ending of the "free hand" of the Executive, the re-establishment of publicity for all government actions, the curtailment of expenditures with a view to ultimately balancing the Budget, and the frank facing of various domestic problems which have been evaded while all attention was focussed on the enemy. These matters may be a good deal less exciting than the conscription controversy, but they are matters which are the proper province of an Opposition, and on which an effective appeal can be made to public opinion in every part of Canada.

Mr. Bracken is showing considerably more elasticity in the give-and-take of Commons debate than was expected of him by those who maintained that because he had never been in Opposition he could not possibly be any good in that role. More important than that, however, is the fact that his interventions in debate are always weighty and well argued, and give the impression of being part of a coherent and well-considered body of political thinking. He has proved himself immensely more interesting, more capable of catching the public ear, at his desk in the Commons than in all his long series of meetings and broadcasts while out of the House. It may well be that this solidity and coherence, in a field of policy and administration to which he is a newcomer, would not have been possible if he had come straight into Parliament upon his selection as leader. The improviser can set about his task at a moment's notice, but the man who is going to build for the long term needs time to get his foundations well and truly laid. We have maintained from the first that Mr. Bracken is a builder for the long term, and that his plans would be much better for the party in the long run than those of rival planners with their eyes only on the next by-election.

Of Good and Evil

FOR once we find ourselves with a large measure of sympathy for the St. Jean Baptiste Society, which has informed the government that it does not think General Brock Chisholm a suitable person for the position of Deputy Minister of Social Welfare. General Chisholm, it will be recalled, is the psychologist who is reported to have said in a speech to a Washington, D.C., audience that the concepts of right and wrong were foisted upon mankind by politicians and priests for the purpose of maintaining their control over us. This is a view which is quite widely held, and in the mouth of a psychologist in private life it would not disturb us at all; but in the mouth of a deputy minister, and particularly of a Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, which happens to be a department in which questions of right and wrong are apt to be important, it is disturbing. We have not seen an official report of General Chisholm's speech, and we do not entirely trust the condensed versions distributed by the news agencies; but we think that the Minister in charge of the department can quite properly be asked to give some explanations to Parliament.

We doubt whether General Chisholm really holds that there is no such thing as morality, that no human action is more right or more wrong than any other human action, though what he is reported as saying amounts to something very like that. More probably he means that some of the things which orthodox teaching declares to be wrong are right, and some of the things which it declares to be right are wrong, and that this error arises largely from the fact that persons in position of influence and authority tend to believe that that which sustains their influence and authority is right and that which undermines it is wrong. They tend also to believe that the fact of their having attained influence and authority is a proof that their views on right and wrong must be correct, and those of the people who have less influence or authority must be ill founded. The almost universal human desire for some superhuman revelation as a base for a system of good and evil is due to the consciousness that purely human ideas on the subject are very liable to these sources of contamination.

The Christian world accepts the idea of divine revelation as a base for morality. It is however greatly divided as to the precise location of that revelation, which some find in the authority of an organized church, some in a written record "delivered to the saints," and some in even vaguer concepts. Fortunately these differences as to source do not prevent a good deal of unanimity as to the general nature of good and evil in a Christian ethic. We should be sorry to see a Deputy Minister of Social Welfare of the Dominion declaring either that there is no such thing as good and evil or that the generally accepted Christian concept of it is fundamentally wrong.

QUICK CHANGE

Copyright in All Countries

NO SONG BUT SILENCE

WHAT is there for anyone to say
Concerning those whose morning is no more,
Whose years were a light lifting of the hand
To life glimpsed briefly through a closing door?
Since spring puts forth no leaves for them, and fall
Takes up no harvest; since for all the dead
Linnet and lark cry vainly, what is there
More eloquent than silence to be said?

R. H. GRENVILLE

Good Professors

THE difference between a university and almost any other kind of organization was well indicated by President Sidney Smith at his installation last week, when he remarked that in connection with a university staff "good appointments are not good enough"—first-class ones are essential. This at once establishes a difference between university professors and bricklayers, or salesmen, or even school teachers. These latter are occupations into which a man may enter on the strength of a certain, and quite moderate, degree of competence, and do no harm. But many universities, as President Smith said, have been blighted by having too many merely good appointments and too few really excellent ones.

There are only a certain number of really excellent professors in any country, and the university which does not possess a reasonable number of them may be conferring degrees but is not imparting education. True education, in actual fact, cannot be conferred on more persons than the first-class professors can handle — with some assistance from the merely good ones. It is entirely possible that Canada is at this moment endeavoring to impart university education to a larger number of persons than the existing supply of excellent professors can deal with; we may have had to dilute the excellent professors with too large an infusion of merely good and even not so good ones. An any rate there is reason to fear that university education, as distinct from technical training, is not as good as it used to be.

That kind of education is of course the special field of the arts faculties, as President Smith also made clear. And even in the arts faculties it is less the special field of economics, political science, history and modern languages than it is of the great ancient "disciplines" of classics and mathematics and philosophy. And in these departments especially there is a force at work which is bound in course of time to divert some part of the supply of first-class professors into other fields. A science professor can always get a job in the laboratory of an industrial enterprise, and a first-class science professor must be paid an industry salary by a university or he will go to industry. Even in arts a social science man can go into a government department; a history man can go into the publishing business; an economics man can become statistician to an advertising agency; and all these competitors push up the salary scale. But nobody wants a professor of Greek except a university; and if the universities allow the salaries of Greek professors to lag behind while those of electrical engineering professors and economics professors soar to heaven there will eventually be no candidates for Greek professorships. And that may be the end of real education.

A Great Decision

A DECISION of the profoundest import was rendered last week by Mr. Justice Keiller Mackay when he declared invalid as contrary to public policy a clause in a property deed of transfer, perpetually prohibiting the sale of the property to any Jew or person of "undesirable nationality." The decision obviously required the learned justice to form an idea, not of what the "public policy" of Ontario ought to be, but of what it actually is; and fortunately he had available for his assistance the recent legislation on racial discrimination, whose value, rather widely questioned at the time, has thus been promptly established. (We do not suggest that Mr. Justice Mackay would have been unable to reach the same conclusion without it, but it greatly fortified his position.)

It is to be hoped that other provinces will hasten to make clear that their "public policy" is not less free from racial bigotry than that of Ontario. In British Columbia there are similar restrictive covenants against sales to Orientals, whether Canadian citizens or not, and the municipality of Burnaby was recently agitated as to whether it could not impose such restrictions by by-law. The rights of aliens sojourning in our midst can perhaps reasonably be limited; but those of persons enjoying the status of citizenship should never be abridged in any country which desires to avoid following the path of Nazism and Fascism.

The Passing Show

DR. NAJI ASIL, director general of antiquities for the Iraq Government reports positive evidence of civilization 8,000 years ago. So, that's when it was!

•

A prominent air official has declared that weather forecasting will be greatly improved in the near future. To learn how rotten the weather is going to be for a whole month ahead instead of just 24 hours is not our idea of improvement.

•

The U.S. army has revealed details of an ultra high speed camera, operated electrically, which is able to "freeze" all movement. After looking through our old family photograph album, we doubt if the idea is a new one.

•

It is estimated that 29% of the total volume of purchases made by women is on impulse. And customarily worn on the head.

•

Current Literature

The lady upstairs,
The willowy lady who "majors" in Art
With intelligent face and an excellent heart
Now roundly declares,

That the posh magazines she used to adore
Have shuffled their scenes; don't please any more.

They used to print tales of grace and of charm
About muscular males unwilling to harm
A hair of the beautiful heroine's head.
She was dainty and dutiful, calm and well-bred.

But now the new heroes are ugly and crude
Getting "plastered" at Ciro's; in other words, "stewed,"
And oftenwhiles boxing the heroine's ears
Who goes bobby-sox-ing when loaded with beers.

The lady upstairs,
The willowy lady who "majors" in Art
Is blithe as a cricket and keen as a dart
In bookish affairs.

J. E. M.

•

Jacques Greber, one of Europe's foremost landscape artists has been invited to prepare a plan to beautify Ottawa. With the exception of M.P.s, who will continue to be elected.

•

Headline in a New York paper:

REDS WANT ITALIAN
REPARATIONS BUT URGE U.K.,
U.S. TO WAIVE CLAIMS

Can it be that Russia Rules the Waives?

•

Emperor Hirohito is to visit the Grand Shrine at Ise shortly to explain the Japanese defeat to the Sun Goddess. It is likely that he will get a warm reception and end up by being thoroughly tanned.

•

A recent newspaper item reported the first refrigerator freight plane flight between New York and San Francisco. We suspect that, hitherto, this type of plane has been reserved solely for the use of inter-allied diplomatic emissaries.

•

Domestic Service

"Ask me not the floors to wax
And the weighted brush to swing.
Such induce my worst attacks
Making my poor head to ring.

"Ask me not the clothes to wash
Or have ironing about.
If your family is posh
You will always send them out.

"Sixty dollars and my board,
Two days off in every week,
And a place to park my Ford."
So she said in accents meek.

J. E. M.

•

The earth's outer crust is said by scientists to be 3,000 million years old. We suspected this when we turned over our victory garden this fall.

•

Go back to school if you want to stay young, says Annie Price who, at age 80, has joined the Atlantic City Junior High. Our own recollection is that it put years on us.

•

"Canadians will soon be able to buy British electrically heated suits, such as were made for airmen and tank crews". — *Export-Import Annalist.*

Not to be confused with the zoot suit, which electrically heats, not its wearer, but those who have to look at it.

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In Public Health as in many other services, the Canadians as the force in the Netherlands carry out policies and plans of the Allies. The supply of penicillin, for example, is determined by an Allied authority which allots so much to Holland. The present supply in the Netherlands is comparable to the amount allowed for civilian use in Canada during the war.

The army has sufficient penicillin but by no means unlimited supplies. To meet emergencies the Canadians do supply the Dutch. The Deputy Director of Medical Services for the Canadian Forces in the Netherlands has been assured by the Dutch that with the exception of penicillin there is no serious shortage of drugs in Holland.

The list is long. From helping train a new army to repairing hockey rinks and coaching Dutch teams. One engineer company has even taken on the Dutch at their own game. These sappers reclaimed 5,000 square meters of arable land.

The honeymoon period, as your correspondent suggests, is over. No one will deny there have been faults and frictions. But the Canadian Forces in the Netherlands can be proud of their accomplishments in the ambassadorial role. Just now there are many indications that our friends in the Netherlands are going to miss us when we've gone.

N. C. PHILLIPS, Major.
Headquarters, Canadian Forces in the Netherlands.

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Fouling Our Own Nest

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE been greatly pleased with your stand on the Japanese question as it concerns our Canadian citizens of Japanese origin. More power to your pen. Nothing disgusts me more than the statements and comments of men in "high places," regarding this vital and determining issue. That their words and attitudes are traitorous to everything that our gallant men have been fighting for, for over six years, is to put it mildly.

In what way are we better than our erstwhile enemies if, having defeated them, we can still go on treating them in a vengeful manner? I sincerely hope that only those Japanese will go back who really want to go back, and that without benefit of pressure or under duress of any kind.

Let the courts of our land do the legitimate weeding out of bad citizens not only among the Japanese. It might be a salutary thing for Canadian democracy if the weeding out began a little higher up. Men who by their statements and comments encourage and foster race hatreds in a Christian country do their nation a disservice and are themselves unworthy of our precious Canadian citizenship. Surely the better and more intelligent of our leaders will not let prejudiced and clamorous folk among us bring us down to dishonor.

(Rev.) A. MCKINLEY ROSE
Chateauguay Basin, Que.

Argument in Rebuttal

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. SWAALMON, in his letter in your issue of October 25, states that "The Union Jack is the flag of the British Empire". But he is quite wrong for the Union Jack is the flag of the United Kingdom only, and when flown officially outside the United Kingdom indicates ownership by that country. He states that I am suffering from an "inferiority complex" supposedly because I insist that Canada should have her own distinctive flag which would assert the ownership of Canada by Canadians.

No doubt Mr. Swaalmon meant something entirely different when he wrote that the British Empire "has the added honor of calling Mr. Ewart a citizen". Perhaps courtesy prevented his saying what he meant.

Your editorial, also in the same issue, is a well phrased rebuke to just such persons as Mr. Swaalmon who, to my mind, are suffering from the inferiority complex which he charges me with having.

Ottawa, Ont. T. S. EWART

A Business Question

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial, "Against Orientals," in the October 13 issue, was very much to the point. Those citizens of British Columbia who design to discriminate against other Canadians because of their ancestry or colour apparently do not realize that the whole of the Orient is very much interested in their attitudes. In their extraordinary short-sightedness they are willing to sacrifice, for the sake of a temporary economic advantage, the goodwill of a billion customers of a different colour. As for the political vote-catchers, nothing need be said.

The business men of British Columbia should be exerting every effort to impove relations with those peoples on the other side of the Pacific. Racial equality based upon mutual respect is not just a pious abstraction: it is as essential to prosperous international trade as it is to peaceful political intercourse.

Halifax, N.S. H. BRUCE COLLIER

Wrong Count

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN WILFRID EGGLESTON'S article on page 8, of September 8, the opening sentence reads—"The 21st Parliament since Confederation brings many new faces to the Green Chamber."

The *Canadian Almanac*, 1944, shows the Parliament which dissolved this year to be the 19th?

I understand that the reports of the Houses at Ottawa mention that the present Parliament is the 20th.

Winnipeg, Man. GEO. E. COLE

Novel Design

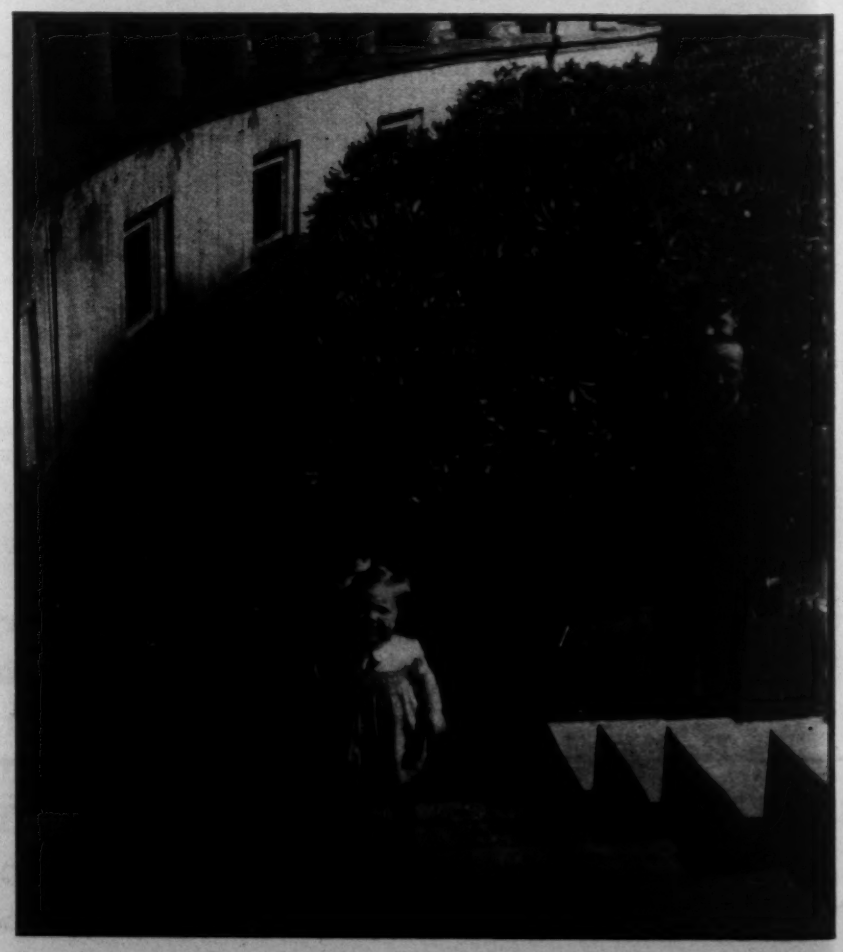
Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A NEW flag design for Canada? Why, certainly. And to be true to the situation let it consist of a background of fog. Foreground; a pair of apron-strings. Gold eagle on one, the pound Sterling on the other!

Fergus, Ont. BEECHER PARKHOUSE

It was an unforgettable day for the Dutch people when Princess Juliana, Prince Bernhard and the three little Princesses arrived home in Holland. Hundreds of children from two small towns in the vicinity of the Royal Palace were guests at a party there to celebrate the Princesses' return. One of the surprises was this pony and cart, a gift from the village children to the Princesses, who, of course, wanted to try it immediately.

Tiny Princess Margriet, who was born in Canada, explores her new home.



The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

towards the end of which, however, nothing was really preventing its rejuvenescence except the absence of its leader from the House and the lamentably small size of its delegation. The able work of Mr. Gordon Graydon as House Leader in the closing months did much to prepare the way for the present recovery.

It is abundantly evident now that the P. C. members at Ottawa are working hard and under intelligent direction towards a common and fairly well conceived end. They have an excellent cause for which to work—the restoration of the responsibility of the House of Commons and the ending of the "free hand" of the Executive, the re-establishment of publicity for all government actions, the curtailment of expenditures with a view to ultimately balancing the Budget, and the frank facing of various domestic problems which have been evaded while all attention was focussed on the enemy. These matters may be a good deal less exciting than the conscription controversy, but they are matters which are the proper province of an Opposition, and on which an effective appeal can be made to public opinion in every part of Canada.

Mr. Bracken is showing considerably more elasticity in the give-and-take of Commons debate than was expected of him by those who maintained that because he had never been in Opposition he could not possibly be any good in that role. More important than that, however, is the fact that his interventions in debate are always weighty and well argued, and give the impression of being part of a coherent and well-considered body of political thinking. He has proved himself immensely more interesting, more capable of catching the public ear, at his desk in the Commons than in all his long series of meetings and broadcasts while out of the House. It may well be that this solidity and coherence, in a field of policy and administration to which he is a newcomer, would not have been possible if he had come straight into Parliament upon his selection as leader. The improviser can set about his task at a moment's notice, but the man who is going to build for the long term needs time to get his foundations well and truly laid. We have maintained from the first that Mr. Bracken is a builder for the long term, and that his plans would be much better for the party in the long run than those of rival planners with their eyes only on the next by-election.

Of Good and Evil

FOR once we find ourselves with a large measure of sympathy for the St. Jean Baptiste Society, which has informed the government that it does not think General Brock Chisholm a suitable person for the position of Deputy Minister of Social Welfare. General Chisholm, it will be recalled, is the psychologist who is reported to have said in a speech to a Washington, D.C., audience that the concepts of right and wrong were foisted upon mankind by politicians and priests for the purpose of maintaining their control over us. This is a view which is quite widely held, and in the mouth of a psychologist in private life it would not disturb us at all; but in the mouth of a deputy minister, and particularly of a Deputy Minister of Social Welfare, which happens to be a department in which questions of right and wrong are apt to be important, it is disturbing. We have not seen an official report of General Chisholm's speech, and we do not entirely trust the condensed versions distributed by the news agencies; but we think that the Minister in charge of the department can quite properly be asked to give some explanations to Parliament.

We doubt whether General Chisholm really holds that there is no such thing as morality, that no human action is more right or more wrong than any other human action, though what he is reported as saying amounts to something very like that. More probably he means that some of the things which orthodox teaching declares to be wrong are right, and some of the things which it declares to be right are wrong, and that this error arises largely from the fact that persons in position of influence and authority tend to believe that that which sustains their influence and authority is right and that which undermines it is wrong. They tend also to believe that the fact of their having attained influence and authority is a proof that their views on right and wrong must be correct, and those of the people who have less influence or authority must be ill founded. The almost universal human desire for some superhuman revelation as a base for a system of good and evil is due to the consciousness that purely human ideas on the subject are very liable to these sources of contamination.

The Christian world accepts the idea of divine revelation as a base for morality. It is however greatly divided as to the precise location of that revelation, which some find in the authority of an organized church, some in a written record "delivered to the saints," and some in even vaguer concepts. Fortunately these differences as to source do not prevent a good deal of unanimity as to the general nature of good and evil in a Christian ethic. We should be sorry to see a Deputy Minister of Social Welfare of the Dominion declaring either that there is no such thing as good and evil or that the generally accepted Christian concept of it is fundamentally wrong.

QUICK CHANGE

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NO SONG BUT SILENCE

WHAT is there for anyone to say
Concerning those whose morning is no more,
Whose years were a light lifting of the hand
To life glimpsed briefly through a closing door?
Since spring puts forth no leaves for them, and fall
Takes up no harvest; since for all the dead
Linnet and lark cry vainly, what is there
More eloquent than silence to be said?

R. H. GRENVILLE

Good Professors

THE difference between a university and almost any other kind of organization was well indicated by President Sidney Smith at his installation last week, when he remarked that in connection with a university staff "good appointments are not good enough"—first-class ones are essential. This at once establishes a difference between university professors and bricklayers, or salesmen, or even school teachers. These latter are occupations into which a man may enter on the strength of a certain, and quite moderate, degree of competence, and do no harm. But many universities, as President Smith said, have been blighted by having too many merely good appointments and too few really excellent ones.

There are only a certain number of really excellent professors in any country, and the university which does not possess a reasonable number of them may be conferring degrees but is not imparting education. True education, in actual fact, cannot be conferred on more persons than the first-class professors can handle — with some assistance from the merely good ones. It is entirely possible that Canada is at this moment endeavoring to impart university education to a larger number of persons than the existing supply of excellent professors can deal with; we may have had to dilute the excellent professors with too large an infusion of merely good and even not so good ones. An any rate there is reason to fear that university education, as distinct from technical training, is not as good as it used to be.

That kind of education is of course the special field of the arts faculties, as President Smith also made clear. And even in the arts faculties it is less the special field of economics, political science, history and modern languages than it is of the great ancient "disciplines" of classics and mathematics and philosophy. And in these departments especially there is a force at work which is bound in course of time to divert some part of the supply of first-class professors into other fields. A science professor can always get a job in the laboratory of an industrial enterprise, and a first-class science professor must be paid an industry salary by a university or he will go to industry. Even in arts a social science man can go into a government department; a history man can go into the publishing business; an economics man can become statistician to an advertising agency; and all these competitors push up the salary scale. But nobody wants a professor of Greek except a university; and if the universities allow the salaries of Greek professors to lag behind while those of electrical engineering professors and economics professors soar to heaven there will eventually be no candidates for Greek professorships. And that may be the end of real education.

A Great Decision

A DECISION of the profoundest import was rendered last week by Mr. Justice Keiller Mackay when he declared invalid as contrary to public policy a clause in a property deed of transfer, perpetually prohibiting the sale of the property to any Jew or person of "undesirable nationality." The decision obviously required the learned justice to form an idea, not of what the "public policy" of Ontario ought to be, but of what it actually is; and fortunately he had available for his assistance the recent legislation on racial discrimination, whose value, rather widely questioned at the time, has thus been promptly established. (We do not suggest that Mr. Justice Mackay would have been unable to reach the same conclusion without it, but it greatly fortified his position.)

It is to be hoped that other provinces will hasten to make clear that their "public policy" is not less free from racial bigotry than that of Ontario. In British Columbia there are similar restrictive covenants against sales to Orientals, whether Canadian citizens or not, and the municipality of Burnaby was recently agitated as to whether it could not impose such restrictions by by-law. The rights of aliens sojourning in our midst can perhaps reasonably be limited; but those of persons enjoying the status of citizenship should never be abridged in any country which desires to avoid following the path of Nazism and Fascism.

The Passing Show

DR. NAJI ASIL, director general of antiquities for the Iraq Government reports positive evidence of civilization 8,000 years ago. So, that's when it was!

•

A prominent air official has declared that weather forecasting will be greatly improved in the near future. To learn how rotten the weather is going to be for a whole month ahead instead of just 24 hours is not our idea of improvement.

•

The U.S. army has revealed details of an ultra high speed camera, operated electrically, which is able to "freeze" all movement. After looking through our old family photograph album, we doubt if the idea is a new one.

•

It is estimated that 29% of the total volume of purchases made by women is on impulse. And customarily worn on the head.

•

Current Literature

The lady upstairs,
The willowy lady who "majors" in Art
With intelligent face and an excellent heart
Now roundly declares,

That the posh magazines she used to adore
Have shuffled their scenes; don't please any more.

They used to print tales of grace and of charm
About muscular males unwilling to harm
A hair of the beautiful heroine's head.
She was dainty and dutiful, calm and well-bred.

But now the new heroes are ugly and crude
Getting "plastered" at Ciro's; in other words, "stewed,"
And oftenwhiles boxing the heroine's ears
Who goes bobby-sox-ing when loaded with beers.

The lady upstairs,
The willowy lady who "majors" in Art
Is blithe as a cricket and keen as a dart
In bookish affairs.

J. E. M.

•

Jacques Greber, one of Europe's foremost landscape artists has been invited to prepare a plan to beautify Ottawa. With the exception of M.P.s, who will continue to be elected.

•

Headline in a New York paper:

REDS WANT ITALIAN
REPARATIONS BUT URGE U.K.,
U.S. TO WAIVE CLAIMS

Can it be that Russia Rules the Waives?

•

Emperor Hirohito is to visit the Grand Shrine at Ise shortly to explain the Japanese defeat to the Sun Goddess. It is likely that he will get a warm reception and end up by being thoroughly tanned.

•

A recent newspaper item reported the first refrigerator freight plane flight between New York and San Francisco. We suspect that, hitherto, this type of plane has been reserved solely for the use of inter-allied diplomatic emissaries.

•

Domestic Service

"Ask me not the floors to wax
And the weighted brush to swing.
Such induce my worst attacks
Making my poor head to ring.

"Ask me not the clothes to wash
Or have ironing about.
If your family is posh
You will always send them out.

"Sixty dollars and my board,
Two days off in every week,
And a place to park my Ford."
So she said in accents meek.

J. E. M.

•

The earth's outer crust is said by scientists to be 3,000 million years old. We suspected this when we turned over our victory garden this fall.

•

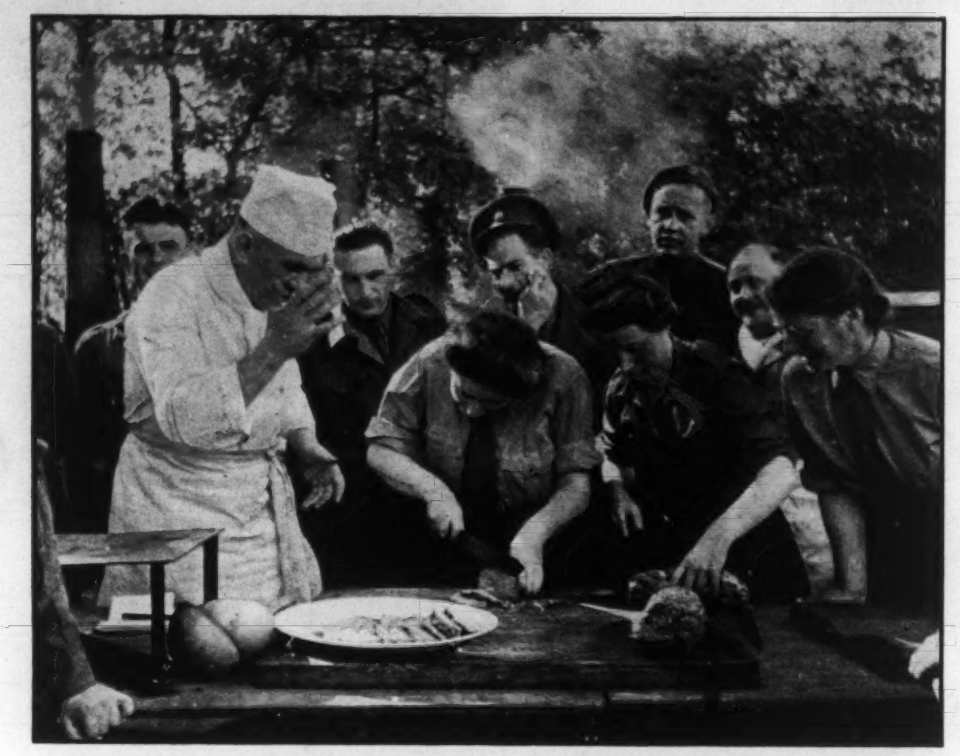
Go back to school if you want to stay young, says Annie Price who, at age 80, has joined the Atlantic City Junior High. Our own recollection is that it put years on us.

•

"Canadians will soon be able to buy British electrically heated suits, such as were made for airmen and tank crews". — *Export-Import Annalist.*

Not to be confused with the zoot suit, which electrically heats, not its wearer, but those who have to look at it.

If UNRRA Is to Relieve the Chaos in Europe...



UNRRA personnel learn how to feed D.P.s (Displaced Persons). These officers will have to persuade the D.P.s to cook whatever food there is economically.

At Granville in Normandy, where UNRRA trains its D.P. personnel, a new team, just going out into the field, gets its final instructions. We go with them.

By Lorna Hay

IN a dormitory at Granville where UNRRA has its Training Base, a Canadian girl took me aside and said: "I hope you're going to say some good things about UNRRA for a change. You know, there are some wonderful people here, and I believe UNRRA can be tremendously important." I agreed with her that there were many excellent people, and it is obvious that UNRRA must be tremendously important if it is to justify its existence at all. But I am still not sure that it is going to be allowed to be the success it must be.

UNRRA was conceived as an organization which would tackle the enormous relief and rehabilitation problems that were bound to arise when the war ended. The reason for setting it up was that no other organization existed that could attempt such a gigantic task. It was obviously going to be a job for nations, not charities, and I do not think anyone was complacent about the size and difficulty of it. Now it seems to me that the task is even more appalling than anyone thought, and greatly complicated by the fact that there are millions of homeless Germans wandering in a state of misery and starvation, who do not come into UNRRA's or anybody else's plan of relief, and could even upset much of the work that UNRRA has been able to do.

I am afraid that UNRRA has been left rather badly in the lurch by the nations that created it, and the signs are apparent wherever one meets the people who belong to this great unwieldy organization. Some weeks ago I went to Granville in Normandy, where UNRRA trains the people who are to go out in teams to look after the Displaced Persons in Germany. I watched the training, talked with a great many people, and finally went out with a newly formed team to see how it fared on its arrival in the field. It was impossible, at the end, not to have an uneasy feeling that UNRRA is still only working at half-power, and that what it has been able to achieve, at any rate in Displaced Persons operations, has been because of the determination and skill of its best personnel, rather than because it is a powerfully backed organization with the standing and reputation it ought to have.

THERE are UNRRA D.P. teams, I know, in the field, who have done magnificent work, often against overwhelming odds. In the early days after the liberation of the "slave workers," the Army Civil Affairs detachments and the first of the UNRRA teams had to cope with fantastic situations, which was inevitable in a country thrown completely out of gear by invasion and the collapse of its entire system. You were lucky then if you managed to prevent pitched battles between D.P.s and Germans, or rival national groups among the D.P.s, and if you could herd people into some sort of shelter and give them some sort of food.

But now the D.P. problem is more or less within manageable limits. *Can* UNRRA *keep it that way throughout this winter, if Europe and especially the German civilians, living side by side with them become very hungry?*

Granville itself was quite a remarkable experience. On my first evening there, as I moved among a mass of civilians in uniform, all ages, and sizes, several colours, with only the red and white UNRRA flash linking them into a whole, I thought it was like a sort of junior Geneva. I listened to conversations in the corridors and during dinner, and heard a great deal of speculation about how soon teams would be going into the field and who would be in them. People seemed impatient, but that was natural, for many of them had given up other jobs to join UNRRA because they felt they were answering an urgent call, and new wanted to get to work right away.

NEXT day I saw something of the training. The lecture part, which always sounds like the dullest part of training, was the best, while the part which tried to give people a foretaste of field conditions was a little unreal. I heard a somewhat dull but very necessary lecture on UNRRA and the Army in which raw UNRRANIANS were taught not to confuse Armies with Army Groups, which UNRRA officials corresponded to which Army levels, and why it was necessary for UNRRA to take its orders from the Army. I saw an exercise in the registration of D.P.s, in which one or two people played the team in the field, while the rest played the rather obtuse and recalcitrant D.P.s being registered. The idea was, of course, to try to confront people with the sort of problems they would meet in the field. I heard a very graphic lecture by a Welfare Officer returned from the field and watched a demonstration of field cooking on emergency ovens. My general impression of the training was that it had been evolved at a period when it was necessary to get several hundred people into action as quickly as possible, and that it was more or less adequate if you were the right kind of person to start with, but was neither long, nor intensive enough to mould anyone into the complete relief worker.

The training period for UNRRA D.P. teams is a fortnight. But I soon found that many of the people at Granville had been there for much longer that that, some for as long as five or six weeks, and that many were getting restive. Some were disappointed and even angry.

I was astonished to see how even people with quite important jobs in the UNRRA administration approached me, knowing perfectly well I was a journalist, and told me long tales of dishonesty and inefficiency. Everybody seemed to have heard these stories, and often the most discreet people were the ordinary rank-and-file team members, who were prepared to hear it, forget it, and get into the field to see for themselves.

I mention these things—and I have been as sparing with them as I can—not because I think they are all either true or significant but because the mere fact that this atmosphere of frustration and accusation exists seems to me

They set out in good spirits. From Normandy into Bavaria in a truck is tough going, but the team is broken in early to field conditions. They find billets on the way.

They arrive in a Camp of D.P.s. Their first job is to meet the leaders and to get a list of the camp's needs. Someone in the team will be able to speak their language.

...It Must Be Given Support and Cooperation

to be a sign that something is wrong somewhere. If a relief organization is to function with a hundred per cent. efficiency, if teams are to go into the field with complete confidence, feeling that they can overcome any difficulties, they should at least have a good start. Even as a person outside the organization one could feel the effect, and its was not, as I had thought possible, something which was blown away with the wind as soon as people got into the field. In fact, when one got into Germany it became clear that the opposite is true. It is UNRRA's troubles in the D.P. field which have caused the unhealthy atmosphere at the base. UNRRA, in fact, has no real standing, and therefore cannot have real efficiency.

WHEN I confronted a member of the administration at Granville with the stories I had been hearing, I asked him what he thought was the explanation. He gave me part of it. First of all, UNRRA personnel had been recruited very quickly. The end of the war and the liberation of the "slave workers" had come suddenly. SHAEF had asked, in March, for 200 teams by the end of May, with 250 more to follow later, and UNRRA had to make an enormous effort. Those teams went out, which was something of a miracle. But it was inevitable that some of the personnel should be not altogether suitable, and that its distribution in the field should have been hasty. Hence, the Army Groups were reviewing the position, and as a result, bottlenecks had formed at the base in Granville and in Heidelberg. People were becoming restless and had nothing else to do than to tell or listen to grisly tales and magnify the admitted flaws and deficiencies of UNRRA into awful bogies. This seemed to me at the time reasonable, though I thought it would have been wise to explain it to the members as it had been explained to me.

The trouble is that the military authorities, while paying lip-service to UNRRA'S noble aims and work, are not really prepared, except in individual cases, to co-operate more than they feel is absolutely necessary.

In the course of the journey by stages into Germany, our team was gradually but insidiously made to feel that it was nobody's baby, that nobody quite expected it, that it was rather a bore that it should have arrived at all, and should have to be given billets. At one stopping-place on the trip I heard a sergeant say to a young captain: "This UNRRA team must be billeted. They say they have officers' rank. Where do I put them?" The captain replied: "I don't care what rank they have. You fix that other thing first. That's more important." I don't know what "that other thing" was, but I think it is no wonder that when an UNRRA team arrives in the field it sometimes feels discouraged.

For the team we went with there was going to be plenty of work. Of the 12 camps to be looked after by them, some were extremely overcrowded and with very bad sanitary conditions. All the D.P.s complained that they had no soap or cleaning materials. Most people would need clothes and shoes before winter and many children were already forced to go barefoot. I was told several times that the food did not come up to the 2,000 calory level which D.P.s are supposed to get, and that baby-food in particular was inadequate. At present virtually all food for D.P.s is requistioned through burgomasters from German stocks. What the position of an UNRRA team will be when something like famine strikes Germany I do not like to imagine, but I think the occupying Armies will have to produce a policy on such matters very soon. There are too many local military authorities whose policy on D.P.s whether they confess it or not, is simply to keep them going till they can be repatriated, and hope that nothing will go wrong. That attitude does not help UNRRA's work.

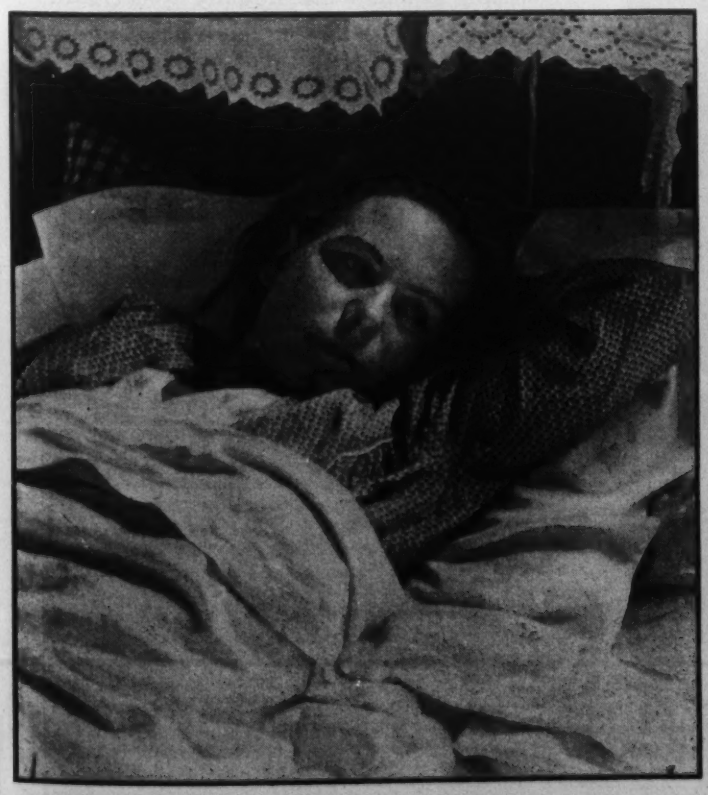
When we left our team, we felt that it would probably "make out," but not because life was going to be made easy for it. It had a cool, firm and efficient director, and several other members who would certainly do everything in their power to keep the team together. It was good that the director was British and that the Supply and Welfare Officers were Americans, because that made negotiations with the military authorities easier from the language and I think from the psychological, point of view. There was an Assistant Welfare Officer who was obviously going to be indispensable as an interpreter as well, for she spoke German, which has become the *lingua franca* among the D.P.s. One or two people showed signs of prima donna temperament, though I think even they were settling down. But lesser spirits might well go under.

THE D.P. operation is, of course, only part of UNRRA'S work, and unique in that it is the only one which requires large numbers of miscellaneous personnel to run it. But I think the experiences of a D.P. team are an indication on a small scale of the way in which UNRRA as a whole has been treated. I am told that since I saw the Training Base there have been great changes and improvements in administration, that unsuitable personnel, both there and in the field, are being weeded out, while good people are being released from the U.S. and British Armies to join UNRRA, and that people are going out steadily from Granville as "fillers" to teams that need expanding or as replacements. That is excellent news.

I am told, too, that as a result of the UNRRA Council's August meeting, better things, and especially more supplies, are in store for UNRRA. That is as it should be, for it is ridiculous to set up an organization of such magnitude and say: "We will support you as far as possible, but you must remember there are world shortages of most things and it will be difficult." It would be almost as well to do nothing as to make a meaningless gesture to the people who are waiting for aid.

Straw beds, overcrowding, lack of soap and good sanitation brought lice to this Polish camp. They carry typhus and steps are taken at once to destroy them.

Polish D.P.s distribute their bread ration. It is just over 5 pounds per head per week. At present most of this food is requisitioned from German stocks.



A first case for the doctor. This Polish girl was not ill enough for hospital, but too sick to be in the crowded camp.

Clothes too are requisitioned from the Germans. It sounds reasonable but often creates as big a problem as it cures.

UNRRA meets one of its problems. This little Latvian is being told, in English, that he will be looked after.

Continuity of Employment More Than Wage Level

By REX FROST

Canada's peacetime experience following the First World War reveals a close reciprocal relationship between employment wages and the volume of our export trade.

Future standards of living, Mr. Frost believes, depend more upon continuity of employment at reasonables wages than upon intermittent employment at higher earning levels.

IN many respects it is unfortunate that national debt, taxation, wages, wealth, money and other financial considerations come within the scope of the science of Political Economy. Such matters are neither essentially "political" nor related to "economy", in the common usage of the words. Moreover, to the average citizen, interested though he personally may be in wages and taxation, Political Economy sounds a dry, scholarly note. Textbooks relating to it usually accumulate a generous layer of dust on the library shelf.

It is perhaps still more unfortunate that many aspiring politicians, labor and social leaders, men who might hesitate to criticize or expound policies for the solution of problems in the sphere of medicine, engineering, physics, etc., set themselves up as financial critics or exponents of social, money and wage policies, which often contradict the scientific principles of political economy, as established by the long-term school of study and experience.

Today, Canadians in every stratum of society are wondering how they can carry and pay off 12 billion dollars of funded war debt, at the same time moving to promised higher standards of living, comfort and security.

Do high wages and high taxation provide the answer?

Upon what past practical industrial experience can we draw?

What cautions do the theories and principles of political economy provide?

The peak-production year of World War No. 1 suggests an appropriate starting point.

In 1917, 606,500 industrial employees, earning an average wage of $762, produced $2.8 billions of merchandise.

Five Phases

Between the two wars, the Canadian business scene passed through five distinct phases.

1. 1919-1920. These two years of demobilization and reconversion saw a substantial upturn in the dollar value of industrial production, to $3.7 billion—32 per cent above the war time peak. Industrial earnings spurted to an average of $1,106, up 45 per cent. The figures were however, illusory; a measure of inflation boosted both wages and general prices. The great complaint of the workers was that wage increases lagged behind the sharply rising cost of living. There was little general unemployment, and the staffs of manufacturing establishments averaged only about 1 per cent below the wartime peak.

2. 1921-1922. These years were of major industrial readjustment. Heralded by a precipitous decline in prices, this period saw production, employment and wages slumping. Employment fell back from 599,000 to 456,000. Average industrial earnings declined from $1,106 to $935. Production fell to $2.3 billions—15 per cent below the 1917 figure.

3. 1923-1929. The major inter-war expansion years. Somewhat slow getting started, production moved into new high levels which by 1925 again exceeded the war output. Particularly between 1926 and 1929, a prosperity swing sent wages, production and employment following an upward curve. At the peak, yearly industrial earnings averaged 37 per cent higher than in 1917, but it did not reach the 1920 high. Workers produced a gross value ($3.88 billions) 37 per cent above that of the major war year. Sixty thousand more workers were employed.

4. 1930-1933. The depression. In this phase, Canadian industrial production dropped to $1.95 billions, about half the 1929 figure. Workers' earnings reverted approximately to the level prevalent during the latter part of the war—1917, $762; 1933, $777.

5. 1934-1939. The recovery period. Employment advanced to a point only slightly below the key prosperity year of 1929. Production at $3.5 billions by 1939 practically doubled from the low of the depression. Average workers' earnings moved up to $975.

In sum total, Canada's industrial experiences between the two wars illustrate one fundamental economic principle—that employment, wages and production move upwards or downwards in unison. Whenever one of these factors tends to change direction, the others respond sympathetically. Whenever wages move upward, the gross production must keep pace. If this does not happen, sooner or later higher unit costs slow down sales, lay-offs occur and employment becomes intermittent.

Constant Employment

The evidence of past years emphasizes also that the progress of the worker to higher earning and living standards depends first and foremost upon uninterrupted employment. It can be recalled that in 1917, $762 was not particularly criticized as an inadequate workers' wage. In 1933, when the cost of living index was materially lower, $777 was heralded as a grossly sub-standard rate of pay. In actuality, *the great distress of the depression was due to lack of employment rather than to the industrial wage level.*

One important characteristic of inter-war conditions was their relation to Canada's export trade. In any years when our exports neared or exceeded the billion dollar level, industrial production, workers' earnings and employment pointed upwards. To the contrary, in years when exports dropped appreciably below the billion dollar level, there was retraction in Canadian industry. This in spite of the fact that much of our overseas trade was agricultural. The sensitive export barometer, falling in 1929 from its $1.36 billion top, gave warning of the impending storm. After touching bottom at less than half a billion dollars in 1932, its rise the following year gave promise of

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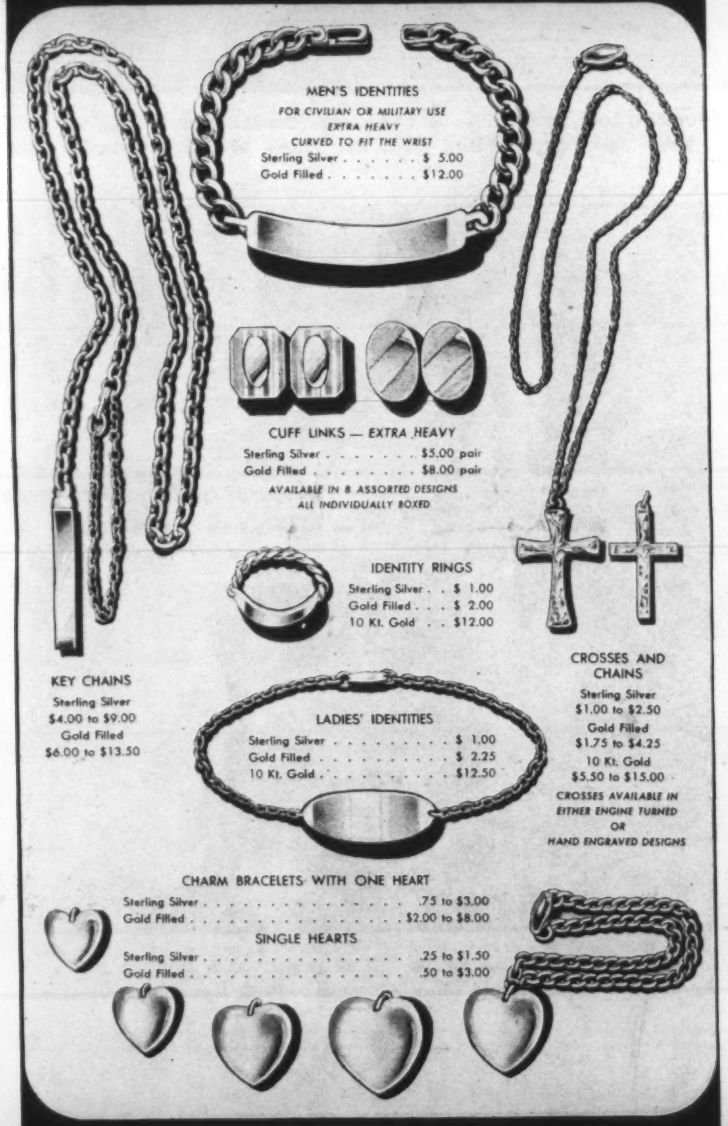
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better days ahead. It seems more than coincidence that export trends preceded by one year the complementary fluctuations of industry.

No more colorful portrayal of the economics of wages, employment, production and their relation to Canada's export trade can be provided than by looking over our World War No. 2 record.

Average earnings of the industrial worker rose from $975 in 1939 to $1500 in 1944. Industrial production, $3.47 billions in 1939, went over the $9 billion mark five years later. Industrial employment rose from 658,000 in 1939 to 1,300,000 last year. Exports reached 3½ billions. Earnings and employment nearly doubled. Production and exports practically trebled. When our customer couldn't pay we poured exports out of the country in large measure on a credit or subsidy basis. In spite of high taxation, high economic factors everywhere, we emerge from the Second World War $12 billion dollars in the red.

Way to Prosperity

It seems rather obvious that, if the liquidation of Canada's war debt and our ambitions for higher standards of living were purely internal problems, many of the financial considerations involved would be simplified. It would be largely a question of raising the whole dollar standard of things through a controlled and guarded measure of inflation.

It is understandable that governments in themselves neither create wealth nor discharge debt in their own right. They are only financial intermediaries who do the bookkeeping and prescribe the rules. When a government has to provide money to pay interest and to refund principal borrowings of an internal nature, it requires only to collect the money from the taxpayer with one hand and pay it out to the bondholder with the other. In a large proportion of cases, the taxpayer and the bondholder are one and the same person.

Particularly in the case of Canada however, it has been shown that our ability to keep workers adequately employed, and thereby capable of bearing taxation ample enough to meet national commitments, depends largely upon the degree to which we can sell our surplus production abroad. That in turn, depends upon the price we want to charge. High wages could make that cost prohibitive, unless they were accompanied by lower unit-cost production. We might get around the difficulty by subsidizing exports as a charge against the tax bill, which would partly offset wage increases.

Part answer to Canadian financial and industrial problems of the future might seem to be an expanded program of immigration. With a larger population, the taxation load of the recent war could be more thinly spread per capita. We should also relieve ourselves of much of the worry and responsibility of finding markets abroad for surpluses, by consuming a substantially larger proportion of our production right within our own borders.

As a solution in whole or in part of Canada's postwar problems, discriminating immigration would be economically preferable to indiscriminate inflation. By whatever means devised, however, our prosperity of tomorrow depends upon full employment.

• •

A King Banned Coal Burning

By DAVID ENGLAND

COAL is front page news today. It is difficult to realize that there was a time when coal was highly unpopular. Legislation was introduced to prevent its use.

In the reign of Edward I coal was regarded with the deepest suspicion and disfavor. Its use was forbidden in London.

The penalty against infringement of this law was most severe—a large fine or even the suspension of a business. One Londoner was convicted and sentenced to death for breaking it.

The outcry against coal was most bitter among the higher grades of society. The landed gentry, on their infrequent visits to town, complained bitterly of "the noisome smell and thick air" caused by burning coal.

It was not until the reign of Edward III that the ban against coal was lifted. A law was then passed allowing the citizens "to dig stones and coal in the common soil without the walls of the town."

Oxford and Cambridge students were not allowed to light fires until the reign of Henry VIII. If, in winter, they felt "a shrewd nip in the air," they laid aside their text books and took violent exercise or sought the comfort of a friendly tavern.

The first mention of the use of coal in Great Britain was as early as 852, when it is recorded that 'the Abbot of Peterborough let the land at Sempringham to Wulfred, who was to send each year to the Monastery 12 loads of coal."

References to mining in Staffordshire date back to 1315, and there are indications that coal-fields existed in Scotland at least a century earlier.

Towards the end of the Tudor regime the prejudice against coal began to disappear and its use became more general.

By the end of the reign of Charles I the use of coal had become widespread, but the price was so high that it soon became a luxury beyond the purse of the poorer classes.

Hearth Tax

Charles II, always short of ready cash, was ever on the look-out for new ways of raising money.

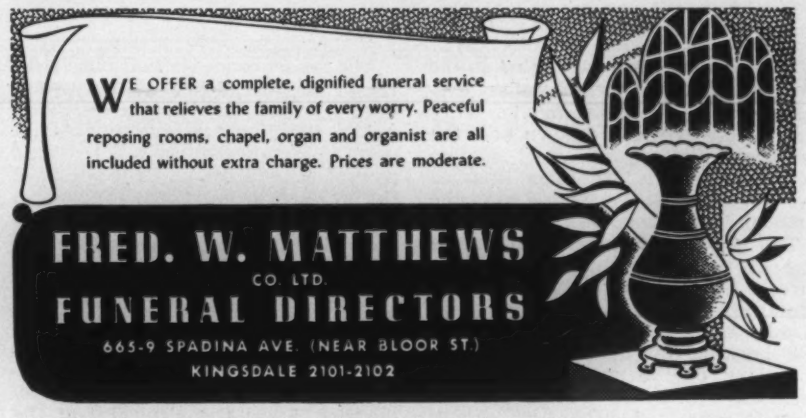
In 1662, a hearth tax was imposed. All householders, except cottagers, were called upon to pay two shillings per annum for each fireplace. This tax raised nearly £200,000 a year, a considerable sum in those days. This tax, very unpopular, was abolished in 1689.

The proceeds of a further tax on coal in 1667, the year after the Great Fire of London, were used for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral and fifty other City churches.

In 1677, Charles, with characteristic ingenuity, found a means of providing for some of his numerous illegitimate children, who were an ever-increasing strain on the Royal Purse.

He granted to one of his favorite offspring and his heirs the proceeds of a duty on coal of one shilling per chaldron, popularly known as the Richmond shilling.

It continued to be a source of considerable income to certain of his descendants until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the Government bought them out.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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Cartels Revealed as Enemy of National and World Economy

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE report on cartels tabled in the House last week will be an eye-opener to the general public. Very few people can have known how the ramifications of the cartel system have spread until in some lines of activity they cut squarely across the field of free enterprise.

The secrecy of their operations is one of the most objectionable features. Consumers and prospective producers of certain commodities are usually quite unaware of what they are bucking up against. Only the summary of the cartel report was generally available last week, but even it contained disclosures calculated to make the believer in the maximum exercise of free enterprise fighting mad.

The report concedes that purely domestic action will fail to correct some of the international iniquities, but it points the finger toward legislative and diplomatic steps which would protect Canadians against some of the grosser evils of the system.

The fact that the cartel system has grown so monstrously in the past half century suggests that it proves very useful to certain interests. It is, indeed, a defensive reaction by producers against declining prices, against competitors, and against the swift obsolescence which modern inventive genius inflicts upon many industries. From the viewpoint of the producer concerned the idea is a very plausible one, and it is only in looking at the process from the viewpoint of the consumer and the average citizen that the evil consequences of it begin to appear.

What the Canadian citizen must object to about the operation of these domestic and international cartels comes out clearly even in the brief press summary of the report. These restrictive arrangements raise prices of commodities the Canadian wants to buy; in some fields they make commodities quite unattainable. Some of them cancel out the efforts of Canadian legislators to free trade by tariff action or encourage export trade by agreements. Free entry may mean nothing at all, if the commodity is controlled by a world cartel; if the cartel chooses, it can prevent such a commodity being sold. Export preferences may mean nothing either. A Canadian plant may have potential markets in Australia or New Zealand, but if it is a branch plant of a corporation within a trade agreement, no exports may go from it to Empire markets if the cartel operators so ordain.

Concrete Examples

Drawing quite largely from inquiries made in the United States, the report shows how Canadians have been imposed upon in recent years by some of the cartels in existence.

Evidence going back to 1934 is quoted to show how the price of potash was deliberately kept "inordinately high" so as to prevent farmers from buying it to mix their own fertilizers. An Ontario cooperative society, seeking to reduce farmers' costs by importing American potash and offering them a mixed fertilizer at a lower figure than current quotations, found it almost impossible to do so.

Although English plate glass was put on the "Free" list in 1932, Canadian automobile manufacturers were still unable to obtain more than 22 per cent of their requirements from England, "having run athwart the plate glass manufacturers' private agreements."

Canada's machine tool requirements for years could only be supplied from one source. General Electric and its subsidiary Carboloy in the United States. "The price was raised (on cemented tungsten carbide) from $50 per pound to $453 per pound (following the agreement) and then fell to $205 per pound in 1936, remaining at that still exorbitant level until the General Electric Company was indicted under the United States anti-trust laws. Then prices fell steeply in the United States, dropping at once for small quantities from $205 per pound to $55 and then to $32."

The report shows how Canadian Industries Limited was "brought into being by ICI and du Pont for a specific purpose, to serve the Canadian market." The parent companies, according to the report, refused permission to Canadian Industries Limited to export certain of its products to British Empire Countries, even though tariff changes had been set up by Ottawa and these other countries expressly to encourage such export trade.

Independent Company

The introduction of fluorescent lighting came under the control of one or two firms who divided the markets so that exclusive rights in Canada would prevent outside competition. Only the appearance of an independent company which broke the monopoly (and is now facing infringement suits) ended this state of affairs and speeded up the introduction of the new system.

The Canadian prices for radio tubes, says the report, are fixed uniformly by license "greatly above the level at which similar tubes are sold in the United States." It adds that until 1939 Canadian consumers were deprived by a cartel arrangement from access to low-priced radio sets which had been available in the United States for some time.

These samples of disclosure make an immediate impression on the reader because they concern his own pocket book directly. But the sum-total effect of extensive cartelization on Canada's economy, on its plans for full employment and a high national income, are less easy to perceive.

While granting at once that some of these arrangements benefit Canadian producers by maintaining their selling prices or guaranteeing them a non-competitive market, the report dismisses any balanced appraisal such as weighing gains against losses.

"Cartels are part of a network of restrictive practices prejudicial to Canada's welfare, dependent as she is upon a revival of world trade," the report states, adding that the interest of Canada in the revival of world trade and in the adoption of policies of expansion transcends any such balancing of possible advantages and disadvantages.

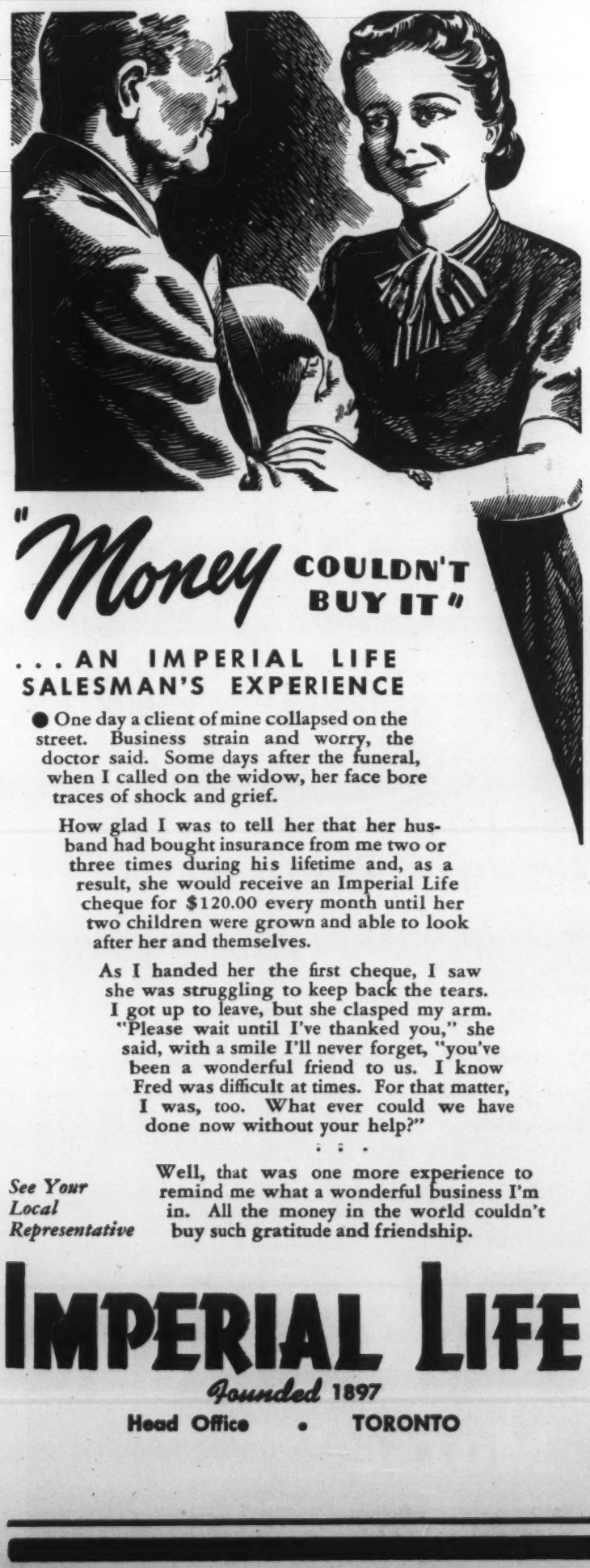
Cartels aim to maintain the *status quo*, and buy security at the price of progress. The authors of the report contend that attempts to protect old investments in this way by limiting the introduction of new techniques and new products will make the reconversion from war to peace more difficult. New investment on new techniques, they think, will expand employment. Government policies aimed at expansion and full employment may be thwarted by cartels which take full advantage of increasing demand to increase prices, or stabilize them when they should be falling.

The report calls for strengthening the Combines branch which has recently been transferred from Labor to Justice. Already provision has been made for the addition of a corps of trained investigators, accountants and reporters.

Success in the international sphere will depend upon joint action by the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries such as Canada.

President Roosevelt publicly expressed a sweeping condemnation of cartels; he was apparently prepared to deal severely with them. It is not yet clear whether President Truman will be as zealous.

The British are less exercised about cartels than the United States, and are not at the moment prepared to go so far. Canada's position, as usual, seems to be between the two.



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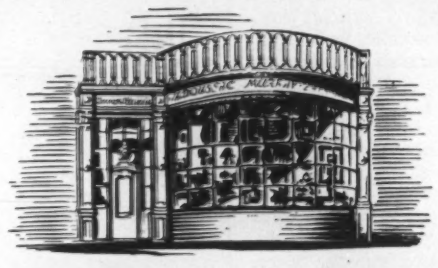

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Election No Guarantee Of Greek Democracy

By BENN W. LEVY, M.P.

That elections under "Leftist" domination have been neither democratic nor truly representative is frequently charged. In Greece, this English author indicates, the "White Terror" is equally obstructive.

THE word democracy has been much misused in these years to cover a multitude of sins. It is also asked to carry some very divergent meanings.

Elections are not an automatic guarantee of democracy. They are no magic formula ensuring just representation: The circumstances must be taken into account.

Why in fact is representative government unlikely to result from December or January elections in Greece?

In the first place, what is called the "White Terror," so far from being a Left Wing propagandist legend, is a continuing fact. It is exercised by the extreme Right, by rabid Royalists, by members of the X organization.

I do not suggest that in terms of quantitative slaughter their excesses have yet equalled those of E.A.M. when that body was engaged, with more exuberance than order, in carrying out its purge of collaborationists after the liberation and during the civil war. But the civil war is supposed to be over and we have assumed some responsibility for fair play in Greece.

Nevertheless, I doubt if a day passes without men and women of Left Wing sympathies being subjected to gratuitous physical violence.

A lad of twenty, secretary to a Left Wing youth organization, with one leg crippled by a wound received when fighting with the Resistance Movement, was attacked and beaten up three times in ten days.

Now this kind of thing, of which instances are reported daily from all over Greece, is only the concrete manifestation of a far wider psychological intimidation. There are fugitives still hiding in the mountains of Kalamata and Sparta, who dare not return to their homes, let alone to the polling booths.

So long as this state of affairs persists elections will quite obviously remain the merest formality.

But there are additional reasons. The electoral registers are prepared by the local authorities, which themselves have not known elections for ten years. The present ones have been appointed since the December troubles, and naturally include all kinds of Right Wing extremists.

It is true that the Government has appointed a Committee to supervise the preparation of electoral rolls but little reliance can be placed upon its efficacy under present conditions, and E.A.M. and K.K.E. have refused to participate.

Multiple Votes

One admitted scandal that, for example, it appears powerless to tackle is the illegitimate multiplification of voting papers drawn by one individual. I know one reliable Greek citizen who, anxious to test the reality of this scandal, himself applied and found no difficulty in acquiring two "Voting Booklets" or Registration Papers in two different districts.

His experience, moreover, revealed an illuminating difference of procedure. The normal method of application is to call at the police station with your identity card and birth certificate. Many people do not dare call at police stations; many do not possess birth certificates.

At the police station he was kept waiting for many hours, during which he noticed certain young men mingling with the queue and attempting to find the political views of applicants. It took him three weeks to secure his "Book."

The alternative method was to call at one of the local offices of the X organization, who were openly advertising the offer of their services to "National Minded Citizens." My friend did so. He submitted to a brief personal questioning, was required to produce no birth certificate and have no identity card and duly received his "Electoral Booklet" in two days.

Now, in addition to all this, the gendarmerie and the police, upon whom will devolve the duty of holding the ring on Polling Day, are suspect bodies. No party except the extreme Right admits their impartiality or that of the Army.

It is true that Sir Charles Wickham, head of the British Police Commission in Greece, has done a great deal towards restoring confidence and training his police recruits to deserve it, but even his principle of recruitment excludes Communists.

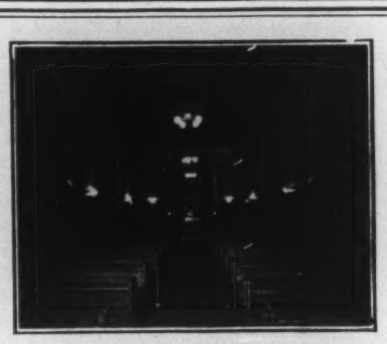
It is also true that the British, French and U.S. Governments propose to send an Allied Commission to supervise the fairness of the election; but it is difficult to see how a few hundred foreigners, for the most part presumably ignorant even of the Greek language, let alone the local conditions, can either check the registers adequately or spread themselves around thousands of polling booths on polling day and satisfy themselves that no potential voters are abstaining from the polls through fear.

Moreover, the prisons are crowded with 17,000 political prisoners, nearly all of Left Wing persuasion, and a further 10,000, according to recent figures, are still held in Egypt.

And now on top of all this comes the news that the Government proposes to hold elections in January of all months. The *Times* correspondent stated as a matter of general acceptance on September 7 that weather conditions would make elections later than November quite impracticable.

I believe, however, they have once been held as late as December, but in January never.

In view of all this, let us beware of accepting the shadow of democracy in lieu of its substance.



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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Some New Educational Games To Delight Both Young And Old

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT'S probably too late now to get the following educational games into production in time for the Christmas trade, but this shouldn't matter, since they have all-the-year-round interest which any bright manufacturer of novelties should recognize. They could all be made up at slight cost from cardboard, plastics, or converted war-assets and should furnish many delightful and instructive evenings during the long winter months that lie ahead. The new games, with tentative rules and instructions, are listed below:

"WALKOUT" is played on a board somewhat similar to a Parchesi Board. Four players usually participate and are known as "Labor", "The Boss", "Government" and "The Public". "Labor" and "The Boss" play opposite each other, each starting from his own corner and working in opposing directions to the centre or goal. (As a variation on old-fashioned parchesi there are actually two goals, one for "Labor" and one for "The Boss".) "Government" and "The Public" usually take sides against one or the other of the opponents. At the beginning of the game the player known as "The Boss" usually holds most of the chips. His object is to hang on to them, while the object of "Labor" is to get as many from him as possible before the game is over.

Rule I. "Labor" opens the game by moving his man to the spot marked "Picket". The object of "The Boss" is to move "Labor's" man off "Picket" or else get past the blockade without surrendering any of his chips.

Rule II. "Labor" moves more men on "Picket" with the idea of forwarding them to the spot marked "Union Security". "The Boss" meanwhile attempts to get his Maintenance Men past the spot marked "Picket". If both fail the third hand, known as "Government" enters the game.

Rule III. The player known as "Government" now moves "Labor" and "The Boss" to the spot marked "Arbitration". (Occasionally however, "Government's" opening gambit is to send in Police Men. The latter move makes the game much more exciting and hazardous and is not recommended if "Government" has a weak constitution.)

Rule IV. "Labor" now institutes a "Barricade" by piling ash-trays, metal book-ends, etc. around the centre of the board. He may also commandeer various properties from the player known as "The Public", such as right-of-way, car-keys, etc. "The Public" is usually good-natured about this. If he objects however, his position is taken care of by Rule V.

Rule V. The hell with "The Public."

Rule VI. The barricade is removed by somebody yelling "Illegal". "Government", "The Boss" and "Labor" then move to the round spot marked "Conference" at which point everybody automatically goes "home" and starts all over again.

A variation of the "barricade" play is for "Labor" to sit down on the board. When this happens the opponent or "Boss" must (a) surrender some of his chips, or (b) pinch "Labor" to make him get up.

"Walkout" is a game which requires great persistence and stamina on the part of all participants. A single game sometimes lasts weeks or even months.

"POWER Politics" is a good three-handed game played with cards marked with the names of various "Powers" of greater or less strength, arranged in Spheres of Influence suits. There is no dealer, the cards being placed on the table and each player grabbing the ones nearest to him.

The players now arrange their cards in the best possible combinations. Thus two countries of a kind, combined with three "Balkans" in sequence, constitute a full house and may win over a run of five "Democracies" combined to form a Western Bloc of "straight". On the other hand it may not, an exciting factor in the situation being that each player makes up his own rules as necessity arises without taking his opponents into his confidence. All Kings and Queens are "wild,' as are all "countries" whose name begins with P, such as "Palestine", "Poland" etc.

If a player is dissatisfied with his hand he can draw a new "country" from the kitty after discarding to one of his opponents. When the point is reached at which each player wants to draw and none is willing to discard, everybody says "pass" and goes home.

A revised set of rules was laid down some years ago in the popular international handbook entitled "Atlantic Charter". Most experts agree however, that the regulations set by the experts in "The Charter" are at once too simple and too complicated to make an interesting game. The general practice is to play according to the old-fashioned rules.

"BLIND Man's Bluff" is a variation of the old-fashioned parlor game of "Hide the Thimble", a novelty "bomb" being substituted for the thimble.

Sides are chosen on the basis of which side is in possession of the "bomb" in the first place. The opposing side meanwhile is kept out in the corridor, with the door tightly shut. The others then go into conference about the best way of hiding the "bomb". Some will want to hide it under the chesterfield cushions, some behind the clock, others inside the piano, etc. etc. A number will simply take up their positions beside the door to make sure there is no "peeking".

One or two of the guests—usually of the type who don't "fit in"—will probably argue that there is no way of hiding the darn thing and that it might as well be left right out on top of the radio. The conference, which tends to be very exciting, can go on indefinitely or until the opposing side gets tired of waiting and give any hint or encouragement to breaks the door down. In the hunt that ensues the opposing party may choose to pretend to find the "bomb," or as a variation, may actually find it and refuse to declare it. Naturally it is strictly against the rules to the searchers; e.g., with cries of "warm!" "very warm", "hot!" etc. etc., the idea being to prolong the search and the general merry confusion until the "bomb" actually goes off, which is naturally the high point of the evening.

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Future Jet Planes To Hit 4-Figure Speeds

By DAVID ENGLAND

Thousands of Canadians who saw the "Gloster Meteor," British jet-propelled plane on Dominion tour, hitting 510 m.p.h., or eight or nine miles a minute, "ain't seen nothing yet," according to this article. Actually a later model of the Gloster averaged 613 m.p.h. on a level run in England for an unofficial record, and future four-figure speeds are predicted for jet-propelled jobs without loss of efficiency for the pilot.

SPEEDS on the level in the air are rapidly approaching the velocity of sound. In power dives sound has already been left behind, but speeds set up in this latter way are of no commercial value. They are established in the course of testing planes for stability. What figures are likely to be attained in the future? Canada's own Air Marshal "Billy" Bishop recently predicted planes which will fly at more than a thousand miles an hour.

At the present time American engineers are working upon a plan to combine jet propulsion with a more conventional propulsion. They are trying to develop a jet engine built right into an aeroplane propeller. An eminent U.S. aeronautical engineer, R. A. Averitt, said a week or two back that he expects to see jet propelled planes streaking along at the speed predicted by Air Marshal Bishop, at a height of nine miles above the earth.

It is not believed that planes driven by ordinary airscrews will reach four-figure speeds. But great advances on present figures are certain to be seen. Up till recently the theory was that the airscrew was efficient only up to speeds of about 500 m.p.h. Experts believe that with further development it can be made efficient up to speeds between 700 and 750 miles an hour. The latter figure exceeds the speed of sound.

Airscrews are likely to be considerably improved upon during the next few years. The latest Spitfires are fitted with five-bladed ones. The near future is likely to see contra-rotating airscrews with as many as 10 blades fitted to each engine (with two contra-rotating airscrews of five blades each.) In a four-engined aircraft there will be as many as 40 blades.

780 M.P.H.

As for pure speed, the enormous advance that has been made since before the war is evident from the figures for high-speed dives. Shortly before the war the Americans announced that a test pilot, Mr. H. Lloyd Child, had achieved a speed of 575 miles an hour diving in a new type of fighter. It was declared that man would not be able to exceed that figure much, for either the machine would disintegrate or the pilot would lapse into unconsciousness and fail to pull the machine out of the dive. Things have moved a bit since then, for flying in Britain Lt.-Col. Cass Hough (otherwise "Huff"), Technical Director of the U. S. Eighth Army Fighter Command, hurtled from a height of eight miles at 780 m.p.h.

It sounds simple enough to drop out of the blue at 15 miles a minute, "just let her rip." But it's nothing so simple in actual practice. Getting into the dive is not difficult; getting out of it is a far different matter. At terrific speeds the control sticks get "frozen". That means rigid and almost immovable, so great is the power of the slip-stream on the control surfaces at such speeds. It is essential to come out slowly. Too great a pull and the stresses might wrench the tail off.

When Col. Hough went up for the dive he knew it was a risky job—for three things, none pleasant, might happen. The machine might fall apart, the controls might cease to function; the air pressure, built up under the leading edges of the wings, might buffet the machine so that it became unmanageable. The pilot dived vertically for 35 seconds, and for the first 15 of these he wrote down readings from his instruments. By the end of that time he was actually travelling faster than the tips of his propellers were turning, and they were actually exercising a braking effect.

Fortunately for pilots and passengers who will fly in the high-speed planes of the future, straight speed does not have any ill effects on the human body. Fighter pilots know this. It is when the machine starts to manoeuvre at high speeds that blacking-out occurs, momentarily destroying the pilot's efficiency. The future is likely to see all fighters jet-propelled. The advantage of jet propulsion over that of the orthodox machine is that whereas the efficiency of the latter suddenly drops at the speed of sound, that of the former is said to soar.

A future use of airscrews, according to the experts, will be that of acting as an impellor designed to assist the inflow of air to the power plant. They will probably be ducted or shrouded within the nose of the jet engine. All such improvements would be designed to assist speed. Whether machines can be built to stand up to air pressure at four-figure speeds and successfully negotiate violent atmospheric conditions, has yet to be proved.

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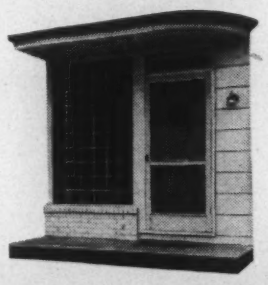

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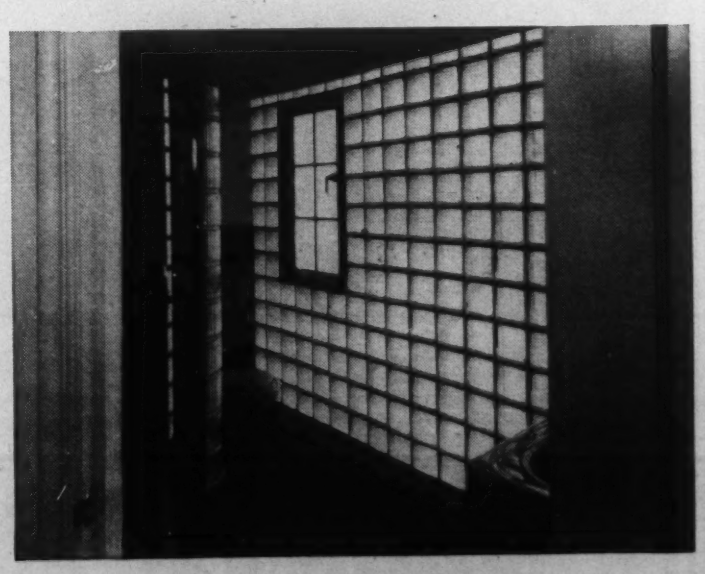

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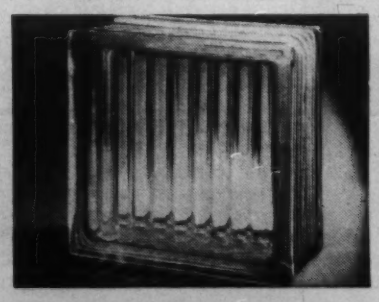

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THE WORLD TODAY

People And Statesmen Seek Way To Avert Atomic Bomb Race

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

MANY readers must have heard an excited radio drama on the atomic bomb menace last Sunday evening, railing at the inadequacy of "old-style diplomacy" in this crisis of human survival, and calling on "the people" to "do something." What this boiled down to was writing their parliamentary representatives and the government, and insisting that the world be made safe from atomic bombing for the pursuit of everyman's health, wealth and happiness.

One may have the utmost sympathy with the feeling of terrible urgency of the playwright, a feeling which he seems to have imparted to his players, for they put both passion and power into their appeal. But one may also doubt whether this is the best approach to this frightening problem.

The failings of "old-style diplomats" and the exaltation of the inherent good of "the people" and their ability to do much better than the diplomats at reaching international understanding have been popular shibboleths for the past generation or more. This is the line that President Wilson took. In settling the last war he was going to institute a new style of diplomacy, "open covenants openly arrived at," before the critical gaze of the people of the world.

In reforming Germany he believed that all one had to do was to get rid of the dynasts and the "militarists", and the people could be trusted to welcome democracy. And what was the outcome of this "new" theory? New and worse militarists rose from the common people of Germany (none commoner than Hitler, Goebbels or Himmler) and were enthusiastically and faithfully supported by the people, from workers to Junkers.

Blaming "Old Diplomats"

But let us say that the German people are a very special case. We are thinking primarily today of the British, Soviet and American people. Well, did not the Soviet people take over in the Revolution of 1917; and the British people in the recent accession to power of the Labor Government? And what government is more closely under the influence of its public opinion that the Congress of the United States, constantly seeking re-election and careful to follow every slightest indication of the Gallup Polls?

Then there is the accusation against "old-style diplomacy." Presumably one means here such types as Sir Neville Henderson who admitted that he failed in his mission in Berlin before the war, and professionals like Lord Vansittart. But did not Neville Chamberlain, creation of the middle classes of Britain, disregard the advice of his professional diplomats and fly to Munich to settle things by new and direct methods? And what was the result of that? Who would say now that the professional Vansittart was not more right?

Today it is Bevin who guides the foreign policy of Britain, and where would you find a "newer-style" diplomat, more representative of the plain people? The same goes for Joseph Stalin, son of a Georgian cobbler and anonymous revolutionary. And Franklin D. Roosevelt, always for the informal approach to other national leaders, and what he liked to call a real "meeting of minds."

We Have "New Diplomacy"

Were not his get-togethers with Churchill and Stalin, who admittedly commanded the overwhelming support of their peoples, at Teheran and Yalta, "new-style" diplomacy? And with Roosevelt gone, what more representative man of his people could there be in the White House than Harry Truman, and what more modest and responsible military adviser could he have than General Marshall?

Finally, San Francisco. Make no mistake about it, the peoples of the world were represented at San Francisco. It was their pressure which impelled the delegates to continue their intricate task of setting up a United Nations Organization. Our people would have gone further and set up a tighter organization; but one powerful delegation blocked this.

The sponsors of the radio drama were right in believing that our own people have to be urged still further, to demand a true world government. But they didn't quite do us justice by showing that we were already well out in front in this movement of opinion, and held up by others still unwilling to relinquish their veto power or join in a free exchange of ideas, students, visitors—and armament secrets.

Let us then consider, less emotionally, how we can in fact get from where we are to a secure system of world control of this new destructive power which has suspended a Sword of Damocles over the peace and progress, and even survival of the entire human race. Let us accept, what is a fact, that Attlee, Truman and King, now conferring on this question, are as earnest and eager to find a good solution as any of their people.

The simplest solution offered, and much propagandized, is to share the secret of the atomic bomb with Russia, so as to be "fair" to her, and mitigate her distrust of our intentions. As Mr. Churchill points out, there is some inconsistency among the advocates of this policy, for they almost always assert at the same time that there is no real scientific secret anyway, and Russia will very shortly be able to make atomic bombs of her own. So where, he asks, is the grievance, and why should this atomic secret be represented as a great gift which would melt Russia's heart and bring about a new era in our relationship with her?

Still, we hear Mr. Molotov's warning, in his speech on the anniversary of the October Revolution, against "a propensity to exploit the discovery in the play of forces in international policy."

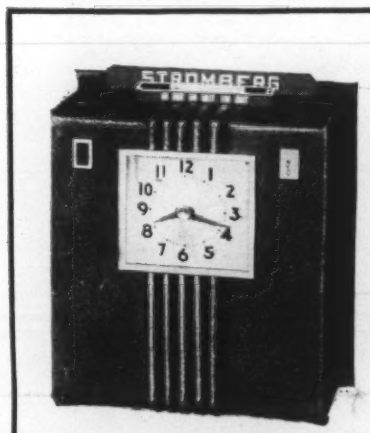
Has there actually been the slightest indication of the United States, or a combination of the United States, Britain and Canada, exploiting this decisive advantage to force acceptance of their international policies? Mr. Bevin declared last week that he had never for one moment, in considering what decisions he should make on this or that issue, allowed himself to think that he could arrive at this or that decision because Britain had the atomic bomb.

As for the United States, she did take a tentative step in demanding free elections in the Balkans, but has since backwatered. She did go to London with certain ideas on the Italian settlement, but yielded on them. She did start out to conduct the occupation of Japan on her own, but has agreed to set up an Allied Advisory Council. She did begin moving Chinese nationalist troops into Northern China and Manchuria—in accordance with the agreement signed by the Soviets with Soong—but has made an almost humiliating retreat from this policy under the denunciation of the Chinese Communists and the concern shown in the Moscow press over this "intervention".

Even in a case where she would have had the applause of Moscow, in forcing out the fascist regime in Argentina, the United States has failed to throw her weight about, or flourish a little atomic bomb in her fist.

Since, therefore, the United States has done nothing whatever to cause suspicion of her motives in developing and holding for her own the atomic bomb, but on the contrary has carried this terrible weapon for the security of the world, there is no reason to believe that handing the secret over to Russia would suddenly and sharply improve international relations and confidence.

This discussion over handing the secret to Russia brings up a very



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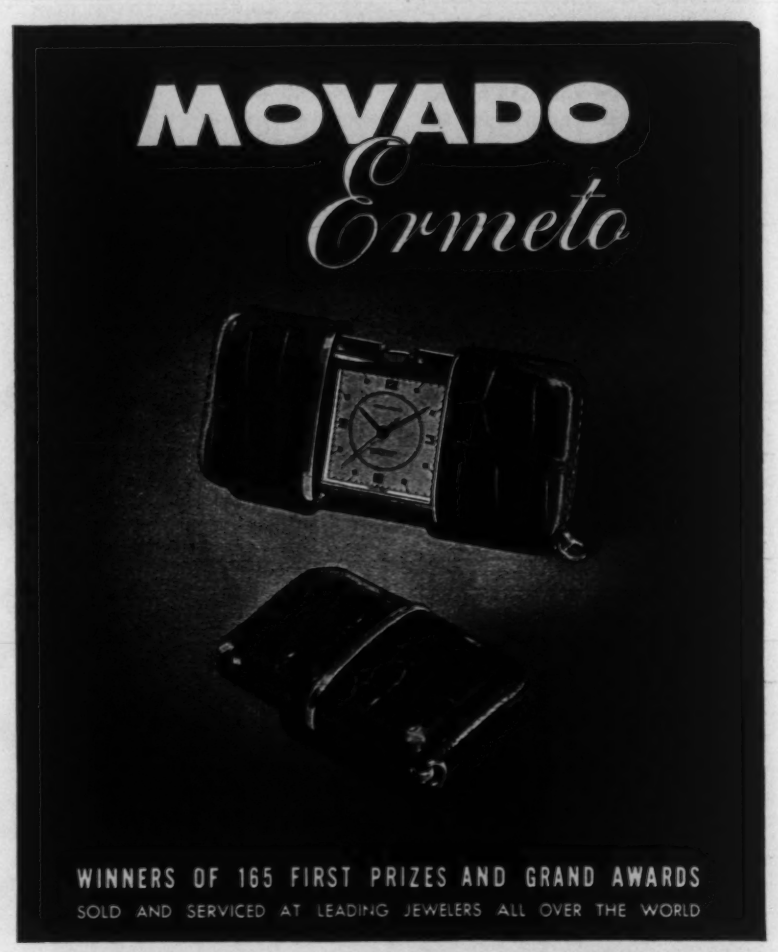

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important matter which was less openly commented on during the war, but on which both Bevin and Churchill had something to say last week. That is, that sharing secrets and building confidence is a two-way business.

Churchill told the House of Commons that Britain and the United States had imparted many secrets to the Russians, especially in connection with radar, "but we were not conscious of any adequate reciprocity." Bevin was blunter, and said that we had set Russia an example in this sharing, and before we took an undue risk it was up to her to get into this pooling of secrets.

Churchill On Sharing

Mr. Churchill made a valuable contribution to understanding of what such sharing of atomic secrets would really mean, in a practical way. It would mean that a considerable number of Soviet specialists, scientists and engineers would have to visit the United States arsenals, and would have to dwell there some time while it was all explained to them. He was sure that if the circumstances were reversed and we or the Americans asked for similar access to the Russian arsenals it would not be granted.

He ought to know, for during the heat of a common war, and while we were shipping vast quantities of Lease-Lend arms to Russia and giving them our radar, they would not even turn over to us samples of German weapons which they had captured, but which we had not yet encountered.

If there is no solution to the problem of finding confidence or security through further one-sided sharing, and opening up our most secret arsenals to Soviet inspection while they deny us all access to theirs, then what is a more practicable solution?

Spokesmen who claim to represent some ninety per cent of the two-thousand scientists who worked on the atomic project (but not including such leaders as Dr. Vannevar Bush or Dr. Conant) urge that scientific work and interchange of information on atomic research be completely freed, so that it will be disseminated all over the world. But the idea of every group and every nation, with good or evil intentions, getting hold of this terrible secret, and without any plan for control, would certainly not contribute to international security.

Under Security Council

Serious discussion in America and Britain has revolved almost wholly around the idea of putting the production secret, or the bombs, into the hands of the Security Council of the United Nations. Such proposals vary widely in their adequacy. The first to come from Washington was that, while the United States retained the production secret for the security of all, she would place a squadron of her atomic bombers under the control of the Security Council. But that is not real international control, and certainly would not satisfy Russia.

A much sounder and more far-reaching proposal has just come from Captain Harold Stassen, most international-minded of all U.S. delegates to San Francisco, and a leading Republican prospect for presidential nomination. He would form a small United Nations Air Force, drawing not more than twenty per cent of its personnel from any one nation. He suggests that this might comprise 5 bomber squadrons and 10 fighter squadrons, and operate from five bases spaced about the world.

Each bomber squadron would be provided by the U.S.A. with 5 atomic bombs, and production of the bombs would then cease and be banned. This ban on atomic bomb production would be ensured by a committee of scientists, working under the authority of the United Nations Security Council, with rights of inspection everywhere in the world.

All scientists who wished to do research work on the productive uses for atomic energy would have to register with the Scientific Committee of the U.N., to facilitate inspection of their work, but would then be free to go ahead. Acceptance of this plan, Stassen believes, would channel scientific work into the productive side of atomic energy, instead of into a secret, frightening armaments race which would impoverish the nations rather than enrich them, and paralyze world confidence and development.

There may be holes to pick in Stassen's plan. But it is a concrete contribution, something to work on. It will be up to the critics to bring forth something more promising.

It seems that with the pressure of public opinion, and the widespread acceptance of the thesis that keeping the bomb to ourselves for a few years at the most is no real solution, some sort of offer must come from the Truman-Attlee-King conference for turning the atomic bomb over to the United Nations Security Council. But this must be bound up with proposals for a more-tightly organized and smoother-functioning Security Council, and provision for world-wide rights of inspection.

The latter is going to be the real difficulty. Yet without it there is only sharing, and no security or increased confidence. And lack of confidence is beginning already to grip the world in paralysis. We all know that, just from talking with our friends. An air of gloom has hung over the world since August 6, and victory has brought no real lift of the spirit.

That can only come on V-A Day, the day when the nations reach a solid agreement to clamp a firm control on the atomic bomb, this horrific weapon which now holds a sentence of doom over the civilization of its too-clever inventors.

World Government

It is becoming clear to a great many people, going over this problem forwards and backwards, that the only adequate solution is a world government. It will be just as impossible for nations to live in security while a dozen or more of them are producing and storing atomic bombs as it would be for our people to carry on an orderly existence if good and bad among them were allowed to drive about in Tiger tanks.

But it is not much use saying we need a world government, and leaving it at that. That is a tremendous order, and there wasn't much indication at San Francisco that one could be set up quickly and all in full working order — though I think we might have got further at San Francisco had the atomic bomb been revealed by that time. How to make a practical first step?

I believe that Stassen has it. We will have to go about this in stages. But the first stage, that of setting up a policing power, is pressing. Other arrangements, such as the ordering of trade, credits and currencies, provided for under the Bretton Woods Agreement, and the civil air agreements, are ready and waiting to be fitted in. Still others, such as trusteeship for backward peoples, wider access to raw materials, and improvement in working standards, are being worked out under the United Nations Organization and the I.L.O. We are, in fact, on the way, and the real question is whether the speed of our political and social organization of mankind is rapid enough in this day of supersonic speeds of destructive missiles.

• •

A FAMILY POST

The following record of the succession of father and son in a living in the gift of the Crown may be of interest. At S. Pierre du Bois, Guernsey, grandfather, father and son were consecutive rectors for 115 years—Thomas Brock, 1803—1851; Carey Brock, 1851—1892; Henry Walter Brock, 1892—1918. London *Times*.

STRAWBERRY GUAVA

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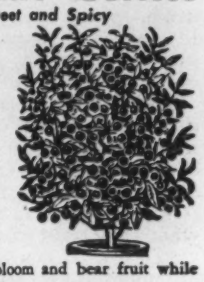

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IN Nelson's day, you could be sure sea-food was fresh only when you bought it at the waterside as the fisherman landed his catch. Folk inland, seldom saw it on their tables. They had to be content with fish taken from the "Squire's" pond or nearby stream or with smoked herring called "Sodgers" because they were red like soldiers' coats. The art of canning had not been invented. You took your fish where and as you could get it . . . or did without.

To fishermen the world over, sealed metal containers were a godsend: from them has stemmed the huge fish-packing industry of today. For once dependable cans became available, salmon, flaked fish, chicken haddie, sardines, shell-fish came ashore to enrich the diets of people over the world . . . just another expanding mass market created by modern packaging.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

50 Years Ago Roentgen Startled Science by Discovering X-Rays

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

SCIENCE was in an extremely dangerous situation during the latter half of the last century. The scientists knew everything and could explain everything in terms of a hard, dead, billiard-ball type of atom, plus energy and electricity, leaving no unknowns. They explained man himself by hanging him onto the tail of a monkey.

There were no new worlds to conquer in the '80's. The human race had nothing more to gain from science. Fortunately only the most fashionable scientists felt that way, but they had the ear of the public and what they said was accepted.

There was, however, a small group of unorthodox scientists here and there who held different ideas.

There was a mathematical physicist, a professor at the University of Wurzburg, who held different ideas.

On Nov. 8, 1895, just fifty years ago, he made a simple observation which threw the smugness of the unimaginative scientists out of the window and opened a new era in science. On that day he discovered what we still call X-rays.

The man who made this observation was Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen. At the time he made the observation he was fifty years old, so this year we are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Roentgen and the fiftieth anniversary of his discovery of X-rays.

Contrary to the stories that are usually told about Roentgen's discovery, there was nothing accidental about it. It came as part of a very methodical piece of research in which he had been engaged for many years. Sir William Crookes, an unorthodox English scientist, had, some years earlier, studied the conduction of electricity through vacuum tubes ranging from almost full atmospheric pressure down to the most complete vacuum obtainable.

Spectacular effects were obtained, but to the scientists the most interesting effects were those produced at high vacuum where the brilliant lights of the higher pressures disappeared and some strange dim lights appeared, some of them coming from the glass of the tube instead of the gases in the tube.

Roentgen had been making a methodical investigation of the radiation from the Crookes' tubes in high vacuum. It was an entirely new and unexplored field, but, as is usually the case, science has some intellectual probing rods to use under such circumstances.

James Clerk-Maxwell, a Scottish mathematician, earlier had systematized the experimental work of Michael Faraday, and wrote some equations which indicated the existence of invisible radiation above and below the visible light range. Heinrich Hertz, in Germany, already had started his researches demonstrating the existence of wave lengths longer than those of light, giving experimental support to Maxwell's conclusions.

Fluorescence A Clue

Roentgen had the guidance furnished by Maxwell's theories. It was obvious that when the vacuum in the Crookes tube was increased so that the brilliant visible light from the electrically activated gases disappeared there was still some kind of radiation coming from within that caused the walls of the tube to glow.

It was necessary to discover something about the nature of this radiation. Was it a long wave-length radiation like the Hertz rays ? Were the rays stopped by the walls of the tube when they produced fluorescence, or did they come through the tube just as the visible light did? The fluorescence of the tube gave Roentgen the clue as to the most likely line of investigation. The tube fluoresced under the influence of the unknown rays, so substances that were known to have the ability to give off fluorescence under the influence of visible light of known wave lengths were the most likely to give useful observations.

Roentgen began systematically to assemble such materials, and others that might react at shorter and longer wave lengths.

The Hertz rays, since called radio waves, passed through solid substances opaque to visible light, and could be bent and reflected like light waves. Similar determinations would have to be made in the tube instead of the gases.

Roentgen covered his Crookes' tube with a cardboard box so that no visible light could get through. He repeated his fluorescence experiments under this condition.

The sheet of paper covered with barium-platinum cyanide which gave the fluorescent effect when the tube was uncovered fluoresced equally well when the tube was covered! The strange radiation could pass through opaque materials!

But the experiment presented another mystery. A metal rod had been lying on the fluorescent screen. Where this rod had been lying the screen remained dark, but elsewhere it glowed with a greenish light.

The rays would pass through the cardboard cover on the tube but not through the metal rod! The rays distinguished between substances of different densities!

It was established quickly that the photographic plate would record the rays. The hand with different densities of bone and tissue was an excellent subject to record the selective.

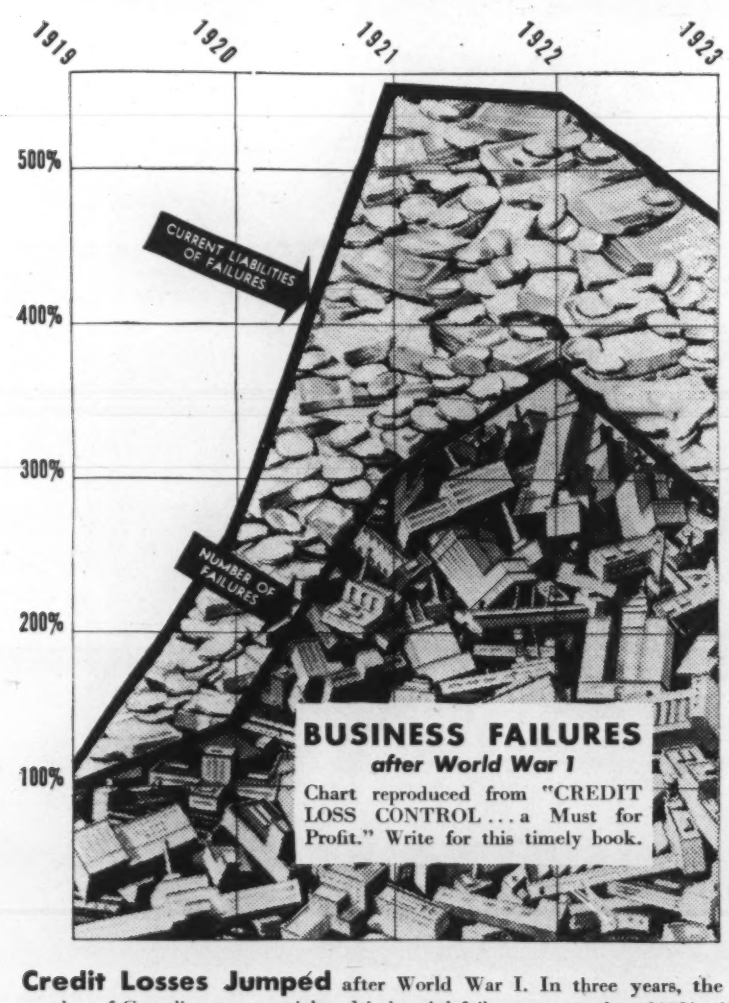
Roentgen repeated his experiments many times and checked them with new ones before making an announcement of his discovery before the local medical society in January.

A tremendous wave of excitement swept through the world when Roentgen's discovery was announced. It was obvious to Roentgen that he was working with a radiation of short-wave length, but he had not proved this with scientific certainty.

He refused to make statements about his discovery, and when he did make a few "don't know" replies to questions they were based on a very deep knowledge and not on a great ignorance of the subject, as the public immediately concluded.

A great many stories have been told about heroines of the French Underground, but none of them ran greater risks than this 25-year-old English girl, Evelyn Gore-Symes, who was trapped in Budapest by the outbreak of war. Operating from her flat she supplied escaped Allied prisoners with food, clothes and forged papers, and only fled when the S.S. opened their headquarters next door.

If History Repeats . . . Will Your Losses Jump?



Credit Losses Jumped after World War I. In three years, the number of Canadian commercial and industrial failures mounted to 389% of the 1919 total. Current liabilities involved jumped 380%. In the United States, current liabilities climbed even faster . . . to 553.7% of the 1919 total in just two years.

Will History Repeat? No one knows. That's why manufacturers and wholesalers in over 150 lines of business carry Credit Insurance . . . which GUARANTEES PAYMENT of accounts receivable for goods shipped . . . *pays you when your customers can't.*

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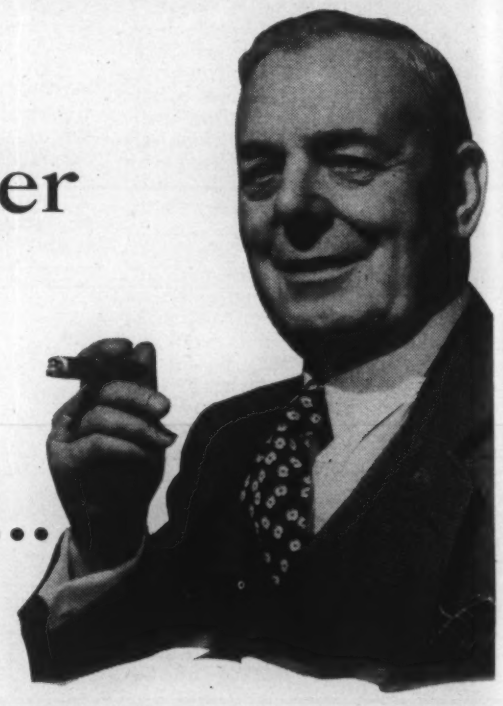

"I AM A BANKER, the father of a son, and a policyholder in The Mutual Life of Canada.

Many years ago my father, who was also a banker, and who saw directly how life insurance can benefit men and women in many ways, impressed on me the value of life insurance. He obtained a policy for me when I was a child, and when I started to work in a bank in my early twenties I purchased another $1,000 policy with The Mutual Life.

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BUILT TO FORGET... that's why it will be long remembered

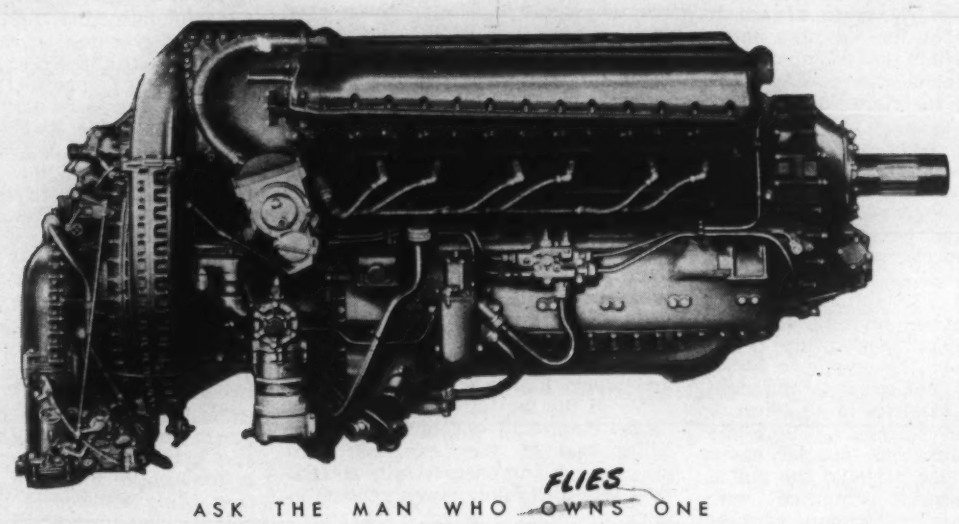
"Built for a pilot to forget!"

That, we believe, is the highest compliment that could possibly be given an aircraft engine.

And that's the reputation the Packard-built Rolls-Royce engine earned for itself — in Canadian-built Mosquito fighter-bombers and Avro Lancaster heavy bombers.

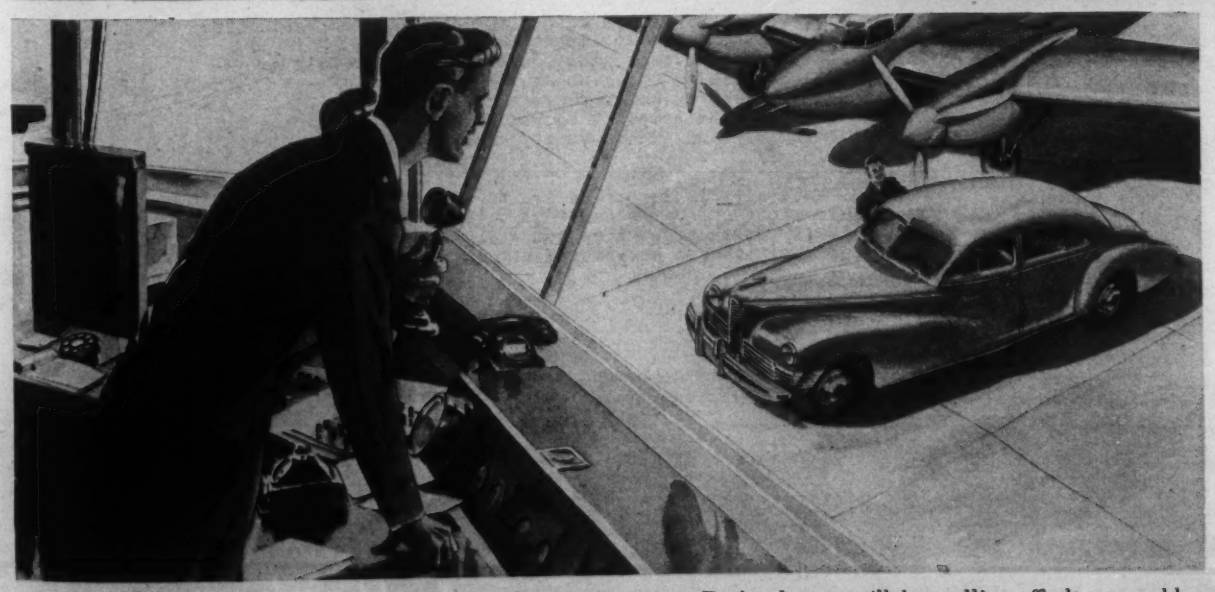
The unfailing dependability of this tornado-like power plant is such that R.C.A.F. pilots came to take it for granted.

Small wonder that Packard workmen are proud of having turned out tens of thousands of these precision-built aircraft engines—an engine pilots could "forget" while flying in combat—but an engine whose role in World War II will long be remembered!



ASK THE MAN WHO FLIES OWNS ONE

Many a Packard-built engine, though badly shot up, carried its R.C.A.F. pilot through a successful mission and back home again.



Now that victory has been won, the day is closer when new Packard cars will be rolling off the assembly line again. Finer cars than ever before. Built by the same skilled craftsmen who have been turning out Rolls-Royce aircraft engines and Packard marine engines for Canadian MTB Boats and R.C.A.F. Crash Boats.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Demands of the Windsor Strikers And the General Labor Problem

By B. K. SANDWELL

ORGANIZED labor has got it firmly into its mind that its rights include certain rights in regard to the property of the business enterprises for which its members perform their labor. As now claimed, these include the right to enter that property, or at least the parts of it in which the labor has customarily been performed, and to remain there without the consent of the owner—the sitdown strike—and the right to prevent other persons from entering that property whom the owner desires to admit to it—forcible picketing.

The law knows nothing of either of these rights. No statute gives anybody except the owner or lessee of a piece of real property the right to enter that property or to admit or exclude other persons. (There are of course numerous special cases, such as the fire brigade, the police, creditors properly fortified with writs, and so forth, but none of these is germane to the case of the labor union.)

It does not follow that the law will not eventually have to come to a recognition of some of them, as it has come of late, and pretty rapidly, to the recognition of many other rights on the part of the certified bargaining agency of a group of workers. But when it does come to that recognition the right will obviously have to be very carefully defined and limited by the appropriate legislating authority.

It has already been pointed out in these columns that Canada is at the moment in a most embarrassing position in regard to the adoption of any such legislation. We have two sovereign legislative bodies, those of the Dominion and of the provinces, and under our constitution the province is unquestionably the one of these two which has legislative power over such subjects; but the legislative power of the province is at the moment pretty heavily overlaid by the special powers taken (and very necessarily so) under the "emergency" doctrine by the Dominion, which however cannot possibly be regarded as permanent. The subject is a most difficult one on which to legislate, and this situation gives both bodies an excuse for refusing to do anything about it. In the meantime the labor organizations in the Ford industry at Windsor are exercising totally illegal powers, on the ground that they ought to have them and would have them if one or the other of the legislative bodies would do its duty, and undoubtedly in the belief that if they exercise them long enough and energetically enough they will ultimately be recognized in law.

Low Opinion of the Law

It makes very little difference to these organizations that this policy brings the law into disrepute, because they have a rather low opinion of the law anyhow, and believe that it is almost always employed on the side of property rather than of labor. There is a modicum of justification for this view, though any anti-labor tendency that may exist is not so much the fault of the law itself as of the fact that property can usually employ better lawyers—a state of things which is being altered by the growing wealth of the trade unions.

The right of peaceful picketing is one which is now pretty well established, although as recently as ten years ago it was in doubt. It must be noted, however, that this right includes no rights in regard to the property of the employer; it is a right to a certain use of the public thoroughfares approaching that property, a use which goes beyond the customary use for purposes of transit, and which therefore was bitterly, and for a long time successfully, contested by employers. The operations of the Windsor picket line have of course, nothing to do with peaceful picketing; their sole object is the prevention by any necessary means, including force and terrorization, of all persons from entering the Ford property without the consent of the union. The right of peaceful picketing consists solely in the right to surround the property for the purpose of notifying intending entrants that there is a strike, and "persuading" them by legitimate means not to enter—if they can be so persuaded.

The great majority of the members of the newer trade organizations, in the opinion of the present writer, are quite unaware of the difference between peaceful picketing and forcible exclusion, because the distinction between persuasion by lawful argument and persuasion by means of a club is too subtle for them. They think that being allowed to picket means being allowed to use force to prevent entry; and they further justify themselves with the argument that since force is used against them they are entitled to use it in return—failing to realize that the force of the state is used against them only when they are breaking the state's laws.

Profound Mistake

The Windsor strikers appear to have made a profound mistake when they began to assert their rights to the use of other people's property, not merely in relation to that of the Ford company as their employer, but in relation to that of a great number of individual motor car owners, whose property they seized for the construction of their barricade. (There is reason to suppose that their United States colleagues and advisers had been reading too assiduously the history of the French Revolution, and attached to the term "barricade" a deep moral significance which it does not possess in connection with a mere labor dispute.) Public opinion in Windsor may have been disinterested in the assertion by the strikers of the right to exclude people from the property of the Ford company, but it was profoundly and promptly interested in their assertion of the right to exclude individual car owners from their own cars and to take possession of them on the public streets of Windsor. The difference between the two cases is obvious. There is a vague feeling in the public mind that the Ford company may possibly owe something to its workers (over and above wages up to the time they cease to work) even when they are on strike, and that perhaps the law ought to

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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

MEMO:
✔TO PRESENT USERS OF "Cellophane"
✔TO PREVIOUS USERS EXCLUDED BY W.P.T.B. ORDER A-620

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

C·I·L "CELLOPHANE" DIVISION

BOX 10 MONTREAL, CANADA

October 17, 1945.

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However, before the end of the year we anticipate that the W.P.T.B. Order will be amended to permit the use of P.T. "Cellophane" for any purpose, and previous users excluded by the present Order, will be provided with the same ration as other consumers (at present 50%) based on the period set by the Board, namely: the 12 months ending August 1941. This will be an easing of restrictions on P.T. film only.

We are making every effort to increase our productive capacity, and we confidently expect that the ration for plain "Cellophane" will rise reasonably quickly. While every endeavour will be made to bring about the same improvement in the situation in respect to moistureproof "Cellophane", it is expected that this will be somewhat slower as raw materials are not yet in free supply and the necessary equipment installations will take longer.

Naturally it is our desire to supply you with all your requirements of "Cellophane" as quickly as we can, but until this is possible, we know you will accord us understanding of our position and be assured of our best efforts on your behalf.

Sincerely yours,

L.G.McNab/NL. Acting Division Manager

Cellophane C·I·L CELLULOSE FILM

C·I·L Cellophane REGISTERED TRADE MARK C·I·L CELLULOSE FILM

be fixed up by the legislators so as to show what it owes and in what circumstances it owes it; but nobody could dream of asserting that any individual car owner owes the strikers anything whatever. If strikers can "commandeer" people's cars, anybody can commandeer anything.

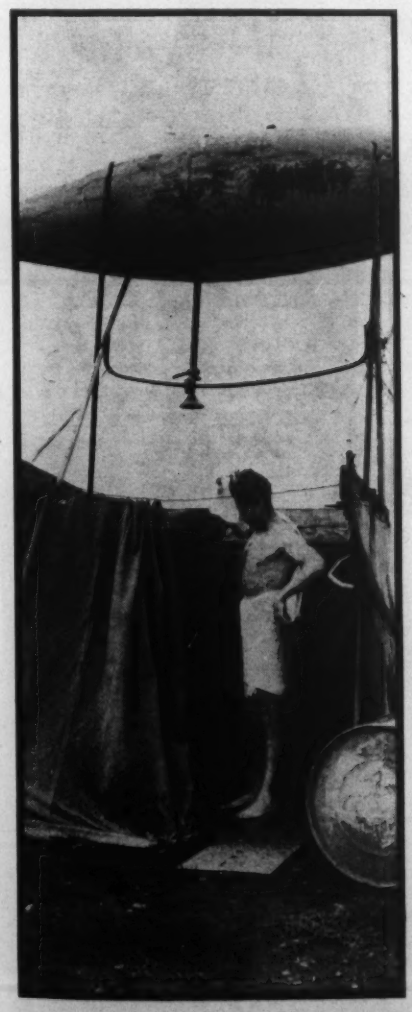
There is also a vague feeling in the public mind that quite possibly it may have to be made unlawful for the two partners to an industrial operation—the owners and the workers—to carry their difference of opinion as to terms of employment to the length of tying up the operations of their industry for something approaching three months. A state which regards full employment as one of its basic objectives will certainly have to set limits to the extent to which this sort of thing can go on. But the Windsor strikers are demanding that the state use its authority to compel the Ford company to accept their demands, while they would be entirely unwilling to admit that the state should use its authority to compel them to accept the demands of the Ford company.

Pleasant-Sounding Label

They justify this attitude to themselves, and seek to justify it to the public, by labelling their demands with the pleasant-sounding term "union security", and by advancing the argument that the same demands have already been conceded by the same employer in the United States.

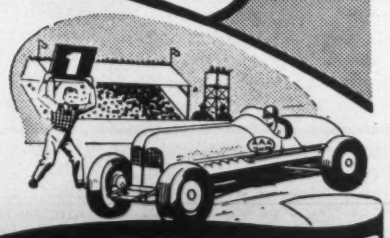
The answer to the first point appears to be that if the compulsory check-off is essential to union security (which is scarcely established, since many strong unions get along quite well without it) it must be established by law, and not by the exercise of an arbitrary pressure by the state authorities in the case of a single industry; also that it cannot be established by law without the union to which it is granted being required to accept a great deal more of both moral and financial responsibility than any union seems now willing to tolerate.

The answer to the second point is that a great many things are done in the United States which are not done in Canada, some of them being things which are highly detrimental to labor, and that there is no reason why any particular thing should be done in Canada, merely because it is done in the United States.



A shower is a necessity, not a luxury in the hot sticky climate of Eastern India. This novel one was made from a long range fuel tank by British airmen who are still stationed in this theatre to cope with conditions of unrest in the Far East.

-and WILL THEY STAND UP?



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WHEN you can buy new tires depends largely on UNRRA demands and rationing authorities. But you can be sure that once Firestone is given the go-ahead signal our full production will be devoted to your needs. In the meantime, your nearby Firestone Dealer will gladly do everything he can to help you. See him today.

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be fixed up by the legislators so as to show what it owes and in what circumstances it owes it; but nobody could dream of asserting that any individual car owner owes the strikers anything whatever. If strikers can "commandeer" people's cars, anybody can commandeer anything.

There is also a vague feeling in the public mind that quite possibly it may have to be made unlawful for the two partners to an industrial operation—the owners and the workers—to carry their difference of opinion as to terms of employment to the length of tying up the operations of their industry for something approaching three months. A state which regards full employment as one of its basic objectives will certainly have to set limits to the extent to which this sort of thing can go on. But the Windsor strikers are demanding that the state use its authority to compel the Ford company to accept their demands, while they would be entirely unwilling to admit that the state should use its authority to compel them to accept the demands of the Ford company.

Pleasant-Sounding Label

They justify this attitude to themselves, and seek to justify it to the public, by labelling their demands with the pleasant-sounding term "union security", and by advancing the argument that the same demands have already been conceded by the same employer in the United States.

The answer to the first point appears to be that if the compulsory check-off is essential to union security (which is scarcely established, since many strong unions get along quite well without it) it must be established by law, and not by the exercise of an arbitrary pressure by the state authorities in the case of a single industry; also that it cannot be established by law without the union to which it is granted being required to accept a great deal more of both moral and financial responsibility than any union seems now willing to tolerate.

The answer to the second point is that a great many things are done in the United States which are not done in Canada, some of them being things which are highly detrimental to labor, and that there is no reason why any particular thing should be done in Canada, merely because it is done in the United States.

A shower is a necessity, not a luxury in the hot sticky climate of Eastern India. This novel one was made from a long range fuel tank by British airmen who are still stationed in this theatre to cope with conditions of unrest in the Far East.

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Ex-Servicemen Don't Want Coddling, Joe

By W. P. TUTTLE

Joe, the garageman, and his friend, the Professor, are talking this time about ex-servicemen and women and how they feel about getting back into civilian life and just how we can best help them. Professor Flanagan's theory is to give them a good foot-hold, with no favors asked and no obstacles and there'll be no holding them back.

PROFESSOR Flanagan comes whoppin' up to the garage fit to kill. The lads up at the University I bet have been slower than usual in answerin' questions an' he is makin' up fer their dawdlin' by keepin' his toe on the gas—kinda relieves his feelin's.

I looked at his mustache twirlin' round his beak, an' I says to myself, this ain't no time to hand out no riddle to His Nibs. Fill 'er up to th' brim, Joe, he says powerful-like. Gosh! Professor, I says, this is certainly good news to me, after measurin' out gills for so long, if I'm not too fresh sayin' it.

He brightened up an' says, I'm takin' my wife fer a long ride through the country, so I want to go without worryin' have I got gas enough not to have to put up at some farmer's corn-crib for the night. Boy, here was my opportunity to ast a question that had bothered me.

So out I pops with it. Nancy's brother's just got back from Germany, an' she wants to git him a job as soon as he gits off the train next week. Tell me, Professor, don't you think Nancy is in too much of a hurry about puttin' him to work? I think he should have a little rest after all the days and nights of fightin'. I know, when I got that shot in the leg that put me out'er business, I was glad to set around a little before I came here. What do you think, Professor?

Some ways I think you're right, an' some ways you ain't, Joe. How can I be both? I asts really serious. Nothin' makes a returned soldier feel so good he says, as to git back to civilian work. He can fergit the past and buckle down to earnin' his livin'. He might be thankful for a little mite of rest, but if he knew a job was waitin' fer him, he'd feel a lot better while he was restin'.

You see, Joe, you can't make general rules that are goin' to fit all men and women, anymore'n you could fit shoes to 'em from one pattern. Some men look at soldiers and civilians as havin' been built like a ship, for storms.

A ship is not built to lie at the dock, says the Professor, but is designed for rough weather, pitchin' and tossin,' heavin', rollin' fierce an' plungin'—has to keep her head up to the waves, right side up and hold her course. Lyin' at the dock may be more safe, but she'll rust there, an' sometimes the chief engineer will keep her engines runnin' even in port because they was made to go, an' not to stop.

Built for Struggle

Now, Joe, a lot of heavy thinkers say that's just a way a man is bulit—for struggle, and for victory over storms and tempests. On the other there are the fellers who look on a a man as weak, unable to help hisself without the gov'ment steppin' in with a poultice and a bandage fer future use, till the pore feller actually thinks he's ailin' and sickly. So he slows up work, feels draggy and pretty poor all the time.

Some of our preformers, Joe, ain't particularly complimentary to our ability as grown men and women—the idea bein' the more you coddle, the better they like it. Well, continues the Professor, I don't think you can ast ex-servicemen to stand much coddlin'. They git suspicious, that's what they do. Why, says he, they are pretty deep thinkers, these so-called lads. It worries the old folks sometimes to see how they'll jump to a conclusion that's just as right and correct as the one reached by the brass-hat general who has to consult a book so as to find out what the answer is, an' the boy has had it right all the time.

Makes me think, he says, of the town that was about eight miles away from my old home. There my mother did all her fancy shoppin'. An' it was a great day fer us youngsters when she drove there. You see the roads were up-hill and down-hill with thank-you-mam's, dusty with dirt that sifted down your neck, he says, an' I've often looked down an' see'd what looked like every stone was gittin' in the way of the wheels as the horses drug the carriage up the steep hills walkin' so slow that the dust came over the back of the carriage — I kin smell it now, he says, warmin' up to the picture he was drawin'.

But, says the Professor, eight miles there and eight miles back made sixteen miles fer the hosses an' when they got home an' was scrubbed down, an' after a while was watered and then fed, the most part of the day went. But we got there an' back by the old ways of travellin', sure enough.

Nowadays, he goes on, the roads have all been straightened, the hills removed to gentle inclines, the curves lengthened, an' I can drive to town in twenty minutes, if I need to. An' back inside an hour. An' no tired-out animals to care fer. An' soon the airport will supply a plane that will take you to town an' back with all your purchases in a few minutes.

That's the way our new young minds work, he says. No dusty, long and tiresome roads for those minds—they are on the high speed side, but they git there to the same place at rapid speed and they're correct and accurate. That's my idee of the modern soldier, sailor, airman. An' you've got to consider that they are out to win a place fer themselves in the new world that they've helped to build.

Modern Tools

Personally, says the Professor, I'm all fer the old fellers and the new fellers. If the old ones could build this Canada without the modern tools, what will the new ones be able to do with it equipped, he says, with the modern tools? If the best economist in the world had come out in 1640 with the old chaps, he'd probably have figured out that there were about six million trees that would sure have to take about a hundred strokes each to git cut down before you had a good place to plough, an' that it would take a hundred years to do the job. In the mean-time, several generations would starve before the first carrot showed its head above the ground in the Maritimes, he says.

Well, these ancestors did the impossible job in a few years an' built this here country without bein' unduly petted. The boys back today want the opportunity. That's what they are askin' fer, in most cases, I've heard about. Give 'em a foothold an' they'll climb the tree of success like a darky goin' up, he says, a cocoanut tree.

Give 'em the tree, an' a foothold, says Professor Flanagan, an' no favors ast an' no holds barred, an' he chuckled deep. The fellers are pretty grateful fer what the gov'ment has done to start 'em and help 'em on the first step of their climb. But after that, it's free-fer-all, an' will they go? he says softly to hisself. So you can let your Nancy's brother alone an' not worry. He'll know what to do and when to do it.

But there are three things at present, the Professor went on, that stop some of the employers from takin' on all the boys they would like to. The fust thing is that they are holdin' jobs open fer their old employees who have not yet come back. An' the employers don't know fer sure how many of 'em is comin' back. An' then the wages offered don't look so good to a lot of fellers who have been gittin' a lot more money in the Forces than they would at home, and third, the present labor troubles, strikes and so forth are keepin' industry a'guessin' and delayin' the full speed ahead, he says, that'll be comin' round shortly. A lot of the boys are takin' their holidays and know that a job will be comin' along later, an' they're not worryin' as much as the employers are worryin'.

But you wait and see, Joe; things will git straightened out and we'll all be busy as a cat with six kittens.

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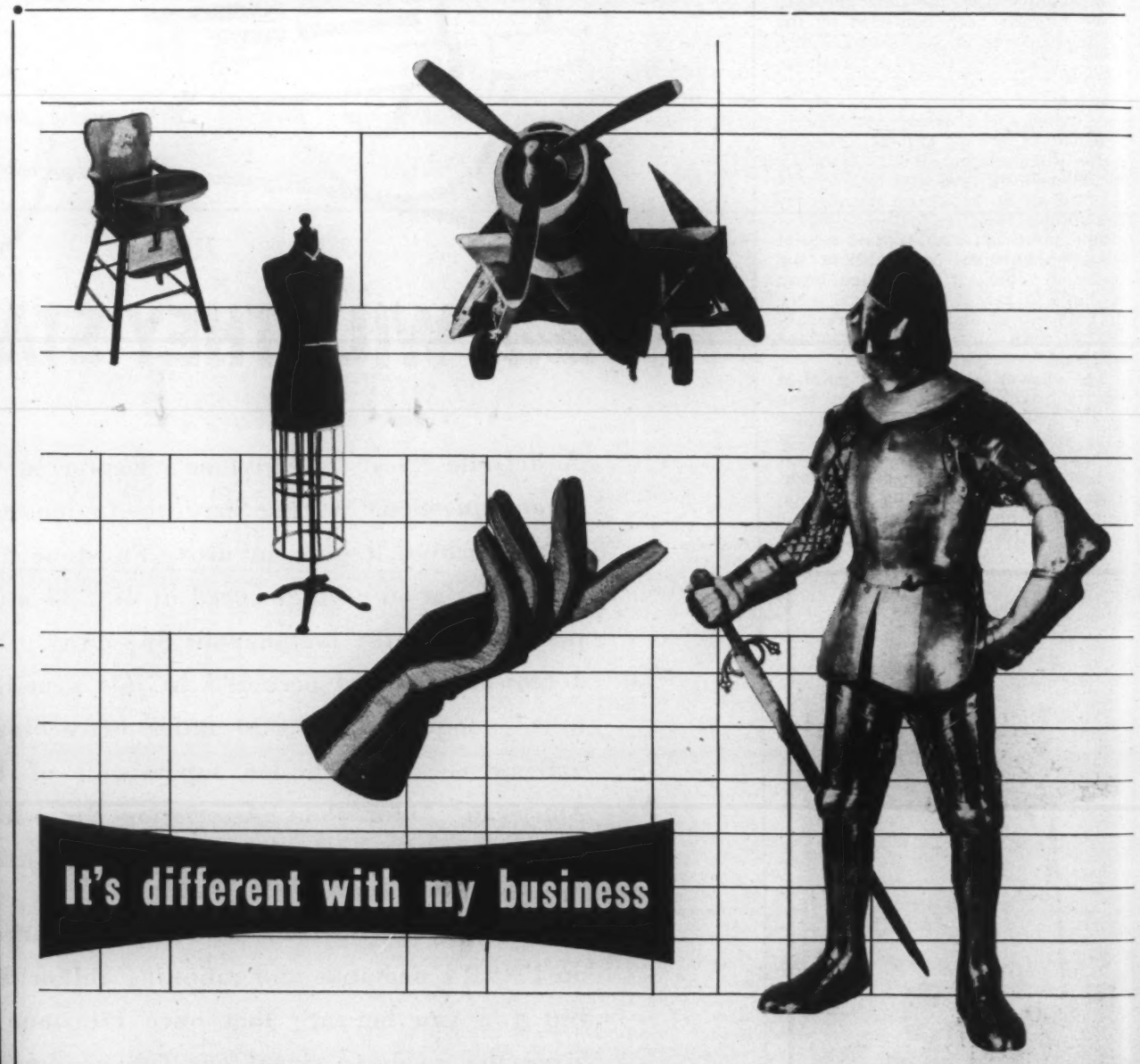

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ADV. BY N. W. AYER

Silence in Britain On The Cartel Question

By DAVID FARRER

Conservatives and Socialists in Britain are both silent on the difficult issue of cartels. Although Labor made a great point of this in their election campaign, the Trade Unionists in their midst are very definitely in favor of cartels and the party is approaching the matter very carefully. The Tories might conceivably gain some of their lost ground if they were willing to denounce the system, but they also find approach to the matter difficult for their party has always been associated with cartels since 1932.

Whichever party tackles the question can be assured of the support of the great number of industrialists who, by not associating with the cartel system, have remained faithful to the principle of competition.

London.

DURING the election campaign, Socialist candidates up and down the country found in the denunciation of cartels one of their most effective weapons. With it they aimed shrewdly at the most vulnerable aspect of the capitalist system.

For the purpose of a cartel is inimical to the whole conception, endorsed in theory by both Parties, of increased production as the essential condition of our future prosperity.

The object of a cartel can be simply stated. It is the regulation of production for the purpose of controlling prices.

Since the election, however, little has been heard on the Socialist side of this evil in our midst. Though the American Attorney-General is busy indicting cartel firms in the United States—and including British concerns in the indictment—there is no sign of Sir Hartley Shawcross taking similar action here.

The reason is not hard to seek. Action by the Socialist Government against cartels would undoubtedly be popular in the country. It might gain much support from many Tories. But the Socialists are prevented from cashing in on this potential asset by the attitude of the Trade Union wing of the party.

Compromise?

Among Trade Unionists there is a considerable and abiding fondness for the cartel system. At the recent Trade Union Congress praise was given to the efficiency which, it was maintained, cartels develop as a result of concentration of production.

And the National Union of Distributive and Allied Trade Workers have recently gone on record that they find cartel firms the best to deal with.

The trade unions find little in cartels of which to disapprove. How indeed can they attack their restrictive practices when trade unionism is afflicted with the same vice?

So it seems likely that the Socialists will miss their chance. They will approach the issue of cartels, despite their election thunder, gingerly and in a spirit of compromise.

Here is an opportunity for their opponents to win back lost ground. But the Tories are in no better case. Successive Tory administrations have become deeply committed to the cartel system.

Before the war it was deliberate Tory policy to develop it. During the war Tory Ministers in the Coalition consistently jibbed at American suggestions of joint action to eradicate it from the field of international industrial relations.

It was indeed the direct action of the first National Government in 1932 that led to the formation of the most powerful internal cartel in this country.

In that year the imposition of an import duty on steel was made conditional on the reorganization of the iron and steel industry under the control of the newly formed British Iron and Steel Federation, without whose consent no steelmaker was to be allowed to embark on any scheme of expansion.

To Eliminate Competition

The Iron and Steel Federation was formed with the express object of "eliminating needless competition." Under its aegis directorships in the leading steel companies were interchanged to such an extent that in effect a number of the companies became inter-dependent and the industry non-competitive.

And on the Federation's initiative the decision was taken, at a time when we were importing a large amount of steel from the Continent, not to erect a new steel plant in the distressed area of Jarrow.

Cartels in this country were the child of the restrictive policies adopted by the Tory-dominated Government of the day as a means of alleviating the effects of the economic crisis of 1929-31.

The policies were mistaken. And the child has grown into a monster that damages the party that gave it birth.

All the time since 1932 the association of the cartellists with the Tory Party has been growing. At the General Election last summer only a small section of the Party ventured on denunciation of the cartel system. The field was left to the Socialists. There is little indication that the election's result has brought any change in the Tory attitude on this issue.

Yet it would be wholly to the party's advantage to tackle it. Losing the support of the cartellists, it would win applause from the large number of industrialists who have stood outside the cartel system and remained faithful to the principle of competition. Big Business and cartels are far from synonymous terms.

The Socialist attacks have ceased. But there is no sign of Tory attacks beginning. Cartels appear, in fact, at present to be the subject of all-Party agreement—agreement to do nothing.

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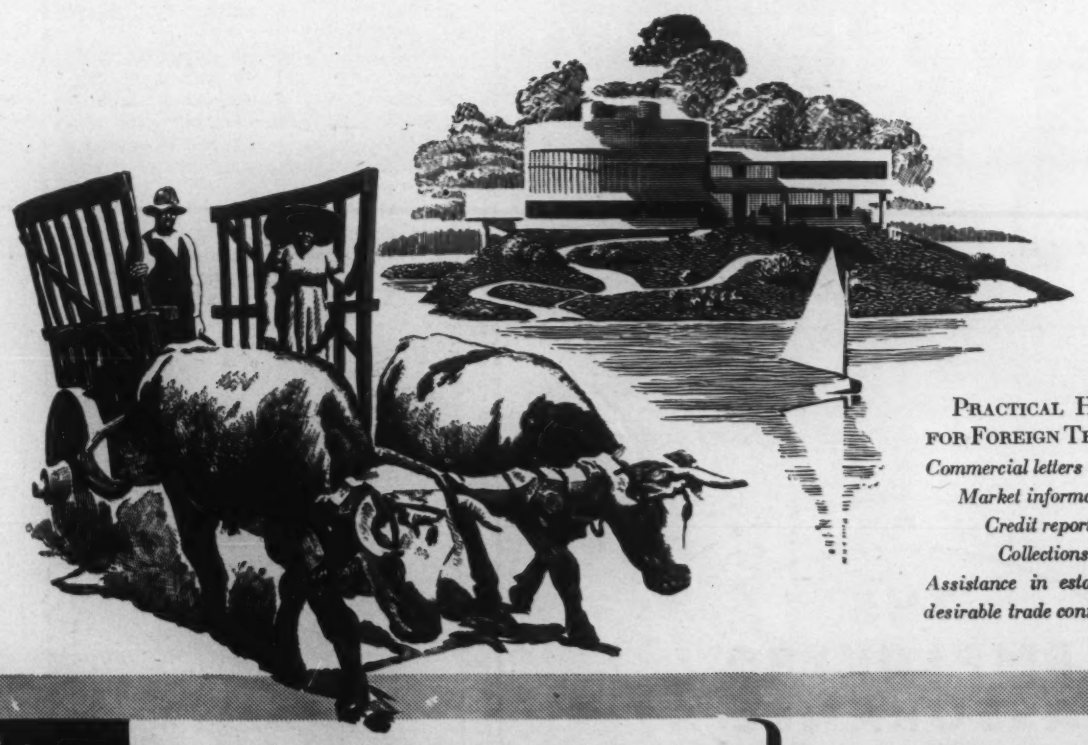

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Poe's Instability Was Cause of Downfall

By MICHAEL DEFOE

The unstable character of Edgar Allan Poe, author alike of incredibly sinister fantasies and the most innocently beautiful love poems, became apparent when he was still a boy, and when he had to watch his adored wife dying of consumption, his mind became unbalanced. After her death he tried to pull himself together but came to a lonely end at the age of 40. Nearly a hundred years later $42,500 was paid for the manuscript of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue."

ONE hundred years ago a comparatively unknown author wrote the first detective story.

The publishers, however, were so sceptical about it having any appeal that they only included it in a book written by the same man, and simply called it "Tales."

The author was Edgar Allen Poe. Last year $42,500 was paid for his manuscript of "The Murders in the Rue Morgue."

He was born at Boston on January 19, 1809. When he was two, first his father, an American law student, and then his mother, a young English actress, died, leaving him destitute.

Edgar was adopted by John Allan, a rich Virginian tobacco merchant, who took him to England and sent him to school at Stoke Newington, London.

At 12 Poe returned to America. He went first to a school at Richmond, where he gained a reputation for wit and reasoning and then to the University of Virginia, from which he was expelled for gambling.

His adopted father accused Poe of ingratitude and turned him from home.

Penniless, with nothing to eat and nowhere to sleep, Poe enlisted in the United States Army. He proved an excellent soldier, was promoted sergeant-major, and sent to West Point Military Academy. Within a year he was expelled for insubordination and dissipation.

Poe then tried writing for the newspapers—from the age of 15 he had written poetry, and, when 18, published "Tamerlane and Other Poems"—but he lost job after job through unreliability.

He was living with his aunt, who mothered him, and he fell in love with his delicate 14-year-old cousin, Virginia Clemm. Poe had been in love once before, with the mother of a school friend, who inspired his poem "To Helen".

But in the innocent happiness of Virginia he found the peace he sought in contrast to the sinister nightmares of his thoughts.

Poe and Virginia were a striking-looking couple, he with his handsome, strangely proportioned sallow face, high, abnormally wide forehead, brooding, deep-set eyes, sensitive mouth, and dark curly hair falling carelessly about his head.

Virginia had the slim figure of a child, straight fair hair, candid eyes, and the pink and white complexion of a consumptive.

Mind Unbalanced

Poe was 27 and earning $10 a week when he married his child-wife—famous as the "Annabel Lee" of his poem—and for the first time in his life he was content.

His macabre writings, however, displeased the respectability of the New York literary set.

In 1845 a newspaper published Poe's most famous poem, "The Raven", for which he was paid $10. The poem made him famous. He became the literary lion of the hour.

Poe could have become rich, but his mind was now unbalanced. Once when he was invited to lecture to a fashionable audience at the Boston Athenaeum, he merely recited a long, nonsensical childish jingle.

Virginia was slowly dying of consumption. Poe tried to forget his troubles in work. But often he was penniless and had to watch his adored wife lying desperately ill on a bed of straw, wrapped in his overcoat, while her mother rubbed her feet and he held her hands to keep her warm.

Each time Virginia had a hemorrhage he says: "I felt all the agonies of her death . . . each time I loved her more dearly. I became insane, with long fits of horrible insanity. I drank—God only knows how often or how much...."

Virginia died in January 1847, and Poe sank into a state of semi-stupor. At night he lay half-frozen on his wife's grave. He wished to die, but his mother-in-law nursed him back to temporary sanity.

Poe made a great effort to pull himself together. He joined a temperance society and began at last to make money by his writings and lectures. He became engaged to a wealthy admirer and his future appeared brighter.

He was returning to New York from a lecture tour on the eve of his marriage when for some unknown reason he broke his journey at Baltimore. He was seen wandering drunk in the streets, and in the morning was found lying penniless and unconscious in the gutter. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on October 7, 1849, aged 40.

It was a lonely and shabby end for the strange man whose writings have won for him a place among the immortals.

The truth about Poe was that any stimulant—whether it was the thrill of gambling or a glass of alcohol—made him temporarily insane.

Eighty years after Poe's death $100,000 was reputed to have been paid in the U.S. for the only known autographic copy of "The Raven." Poe's original manuscript was tossed into a wastepaper basket after the poem had been set in type.

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What Some Schoolboys Think of the Future

By HECTOR BOLITHO

The following is a report by this well-known English author of what some English boys who grew up in the sourness of war think of the world they see before them. Their comments show surprising realism, lack of sentimentality, and intelligence.

DURING the past few years I have lectured to some thirty thousand boys of the rising generation, in places as far apart as Camberwell and a fair park in the heart of England. Most of the boys have grown up with the sourness of war.

I was at a school in central England a little time ago and I decided, after the lecture, to offer the boys prizes for the best written answers to my question, "What do you expect from the future?" The answers astonished me, for their realism, their lack of sentimentality, and their intelligence.

But most of them showed that the war has bitten deeply into the minds of the young scholars.

"Europe will be split into areas, each being controlled by committees of the Allies," one boy wrote. Then he added a sentence that smacks of the days when we liked to police the world. "And Argentina will be refused all trade with the Allies unless she adopts our ideas."

Another wrote: "Japan will be under martial law and all Japanese children under a certain age will be separated from their parents (already separated and in concentration camps) and educated by reliable American Japanese."

Even with their promise of peace, several of the boys wrote of a third World War as an inevitable horror. "Man has triumphed over matter," one boy wrote, "but has not developed his mind sufficiently to control the deadly appliances he has devised." He added the solemn thought: "I live in a world of cheap, shoddy, unreal pleasure. . . I used not to trifle with religion much, but I now see that without an after life the outlook would be too pessimistic to be endured. So I now find my only comfort in the religion I used to ignore."

Few of the promises that emerge from the answers are dazzling or encouraging. A boy wrote: "The struggle of man against his own evil must indeed continue. He cannot conquer himself, and he must inevitably be the same greedy man that he is."

Victorian Era Again!

Perhaps the most depressing prophecy was that England will "once more slip into the sluggish Victorian epoch." This boy thinks that the "rose" will be "the token of love," and that "once again the music will be that of Strauss." He believes that "the Englishman will return to the formal bow," and that his "wife will be delicate, after the Victorian fashion."

I like best the wisdom of the boy who wrote:

"It is customary to regard the future with breathless awe and to approach it with becoming reverence as a world entirely different from the one which we now inhabit; and yet, however strange an appearance it may present outwardly to the eye, the inward fabric and the spirit of the world will remain the same. Man's nature will not change.

"Let me take an illustration. In Government, politics are but a see-saw. At one end sit the Conservatives, at the other end the rebels—the Socialists, the Communists, whatever you please. The see-saw goes down at one end, becomes overweighted with Conservatives; the country, with a sudden disgust of Conservatives, tumbles a few of them off, the see-saw rises, and behold, the 'progressives' are in power.

"Then the process is repeated, only in the reverse direction. And so politics go on.

"Thus also with society. Every generation is a revolt against its grandfathers. The manners and habits of today are by way of being a reaction against the proverbial strictness of the Victorian era, which in turn grew out of the laxity and excesses of Georgian times. With the next few decades the pendulum will swing back to the side of austerity and sobriety I believe that in our bright new world we shall see only a tightening of the licensing regulations, and a stricter censorship of the stage. Nothing new; only morality will be the fashion."

It has been said that every man not a Socialist before he is 20 is unintelligent, and that every man who is a Socialist after he is 20 is a fool. Most of the boys bear this out.

One wrote, "In the future there will be no House of Lords." Another, "The middle class man will be rudely awakened to the fact that the poor classes have gradually leaked through into his midst, with more money and more property, lacking only his education."

No More Maids?

And then this stirring truth, "Surely it is impossible to expect Mrs. Jones to become Mrs. Smith's maid again when she has worked side by side with her in an aircraft factory."

Only one boy dared the lofty heights of satire and with his prophecy of the future of mankind, I shall end my story. He wrote:

"Denis had been drafted into the Matrimonial Brigade Grade A. Gwendolen was heartbroken. She could never hope to get into Grade A because she was fair-haired and, besides, her grandfather had once had mumps. So she and Denis would have to separate for ever.

"They were bidding each other farewell on the top of a skyscraper. Sadly they leaned over the steel and reinforced concrete parapet. Fifty-two stories below the noiseless electric traffic churned its way along the wide, new municipal road.

"'Gwendolen, darling,' said Denis, 'can we two ever live apart? Say the word ,and we will die now, together.' He looked over the parapet.

"'Rule 22,' answered the loudspeaker. 'Suicide is strictly forbidden. Penalty, five pounds or three months' imprisonment.'

"'I love you,' said Gwendolen simply.

"'I love you, too,' said Denis.

"Their lips met.

"Then the Angelus rang to announce compulsory prayers in the new Civic Hall."

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A Conservation Policy Is Urgently Needed

By ROBERT F. LEGGET

The conservation of natural resources, their proper husbandry and wise use, is a subject which appears to have been neglected by the Rowell-Sirois Commission and, to a large extent, by the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction.

So important are the renewable natural resources of Canada to her economic well-being that a national policy of conservation appears to be essential, not merely as a part of public investment policy but as an integral part of the entire national reconversion program.

Mr. Legget is Associate Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Toronto.

THE future well-being of Canada, in an economic sense at least, may well be said to rest in the hands of those representatives of government who constitute the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction which will be reconvening in Ottawa on November 26. The early deliberations of the Conference must have been followed by more than usual interest by all thinking Canadians, despite the critical week during which they were held. The accord which was then reached, and the mutual expressions of goodwill then voiced give good grounds for hoping that, as its work develops, the Conference will not fail. As Premier Drew so eloquently stated, "it must succeed".

The Conference is called, officially, a "Conference on Reconstruction". While possibly euphonious, the name is an unfortunate one in some respects, implying as it does entire rebuilding, as though the country had been devastated, its economic system ruined beyond repair. How little Canada has been affected, relatively to other countries, by the trials of recent years is common knowledge. "Reconversion" would therefore have been a more appropriate label for the conference, describing clearly the job which is so urgently at hand. "Reconstruction" however, has the merit of directing thinking to fundamentals. And only from a study of fundamentals can the political problems of the Dominion be tackled; only by attention to the bases of economic well-being can the material problems of the future be discerned and courageously attacked.

Upon what does the material prosperity of Canada depend? Does it not rest, fundamentally, upon the combination of the hard work of Canadians and the proper utilization of the natural resources with which this country has been blessed? Many ancillary activities contribute to the general economic scene but basically the material well-being, indeed the very existence of Canada depends upon the continued and wise use of natural resources.

These resources consist of those which can not be replaced, when once used, such as the products of the mines, and of the so-called renewable natural resources — the soil, the forests, wild-life of land and water, and water itself upon which all depend. Little need be said about the non-renewable resources, vitally important though they are, since they can not of themselves provide the basis of a stable long-term economy. But without the renewable resources, life itself can not go on. Upon their continued existence and wise use depends the future of any nation, the future, therefore, of Canada.

Erosion Vital Problem

The true story of the exploitation of Canada's renewable resources is, at long last, becoming generally known and appreciated. Soil erosion is now recognized not as something which plagues other countries but as a vital problem for Canada, first observed at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, as early as 1887, and now affecting to some degree half of agricultural Ontario.

Indiscriminate slaughter of wild-life is a tragic page of Canadian history which should never be repeated although similar destruction of fish in some Canadian waters has yet to be fully controlled. The tragic tale of Canada's forests is, perhaps, rather better known, although the full extent of the exploitation of remaining stands of large timber for war purposes has yet to be told. The one fact that Canada loses every year, through fire and pest, more timber than is used by the entire pulp and paper industry is a damning indictment of the husbandry of her forests. As for water, its dire neglect is evidenced by the fact that so few Canadians even recognize it as the chief of their natural resources, upon which their very lives depend.

These resources must be conserved, their exploitation rigidly controlled, if Canada is to have that bright and long future which is so generally anticipated. Their administration is a provincial responsibility but the federal government has naturally a vital interest in their well-being since they are the foundation of the national economy, and also because Nature does not recognize provincial boundaries. Natural resources might be expected, therefore, to provide the corner-stone for all Dominion-Provincial economic discussions. Has this been the case?

In the two large volumes which contain the text of the Rowell-Sirois Report, precursor of the present Conference, there are only seven references to the conservation of natural resources. All but two of these are incidental only; the two exceptions are two isolated paragraphs expressing hopes that something will be done about the conservation of renewable resources. It has been said that, although realizing the importance of conservation as a matter for national policy, the Royal Commission found so many difficulties in relation to the matter that they refrained from making any relevant recommendations. Whatever the reason for it may have been, the omission is a tragic one in this classic document.

Depressing Silence

What of the proceedings of the Conference now in being? Although not quite so barren as the Report of 1940, the special *Hansard* issued as a record of the meetings in August is depressingly silent with regard to this basic national problem. Strangely, the White Paper of last April ("Employment and Income") sounds a more definite note than any statement at the Conference. In dealing with "Public Investment in Stage 2 of the War", the White Paper states that the "Dominion Government proposes to press ahead .... with surveys and explorations on the results of which a new and forward-looking agreed program for the development and conservation of natural resources must be built." The policy did not make its appearance at the Conference.

Even in the White Paper, however, this reference to natural resources is included in the section dealing with public investment and it is stated that expenditures upon conservation can be "timed" to fit in with varying demands — as though the processes of Nature could be geared to the variations of the economic system! The expenditures contemplated are suggested to be "true investment yielding valuable returns", a suggestion

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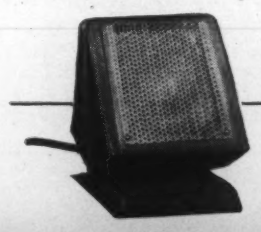

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which savors too much of financial accounting to be encouraging.

It will be noted that in the quoted reference, development and conservation are referred to in that order — a singularly strange inversion. For without a vigorous conservation program, development will eventually become impossible, conservation naturally implying a scientifically planned husbandry of resources and their wise use in conformity with natural replacement and not, as has sometimes been thought, merely restriction of use in a parsimonious manner.

To speak of development *and* conservation is, therefore, putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance and yet practically all those who did refer to conservation at the August Conference adopted this expression. One of the few exceptions was the brief reference to natural resources made by the Prime Minister of the Dominion in his opening speech of welcome. His use of the expression "intelligent and systematic conservation and development of our natural and other resources" may have been coincidental, by contrast with other speakers, but in view of Mr. Mackenzie King's felicitous use of words, his reference was probably intentional.

Federal Casualness

This early reference is, however, brief in the extreme. It was not until Mr. St. Laurent was well advanced in stating the proposals of the Dominion Government that natural resources came up for mention again, and again briefly, merely in relation to controlled public investment. The Minister of Agriculture did include, in his presentation, a short section entitled "Conservation Program" but this proved to be merely a suggestion that the federal government "is prepared . . . . . to take a more active part in the development and conservation of agricultural resources" specific mention being made of soil and water conservation. Mr. Gardiner did acknowledge the need but his statement could hardly be regarded as challenging or even encouraging.

The Minister of Reconstruction, Mr. C. D. Howe, presented the main proposals of the Dominion Government with regard to natural resources, but again as a part of the plan for controlled public investment, development again being emphasized rather than conservation. Mr. Howe said, for example, that "expenditures in these fields ought to be directed to the permanent expansion of the productive wealth of the country and to the widening of opportunities . . (for) . . individual initiative." When the results of individual initiative in forest exploitation, for example, are considered, the Minister's approach is somewhat disturbing.

Mr. Howe presented a comprehensive list of what the respective governments might do with regard to public investment, including naturally many of the items which must form a part of the national policy of natural resources conservation which Canada needs so badly. It is significant to note that only in this list were the forests of Canada mentioned specifically as needing governmental attention; the complete lack of other references to this greatest economic renewable resource throughout the Conference speaks for itself.

Provincial Disregard

What had the provincial governments to contribute to this national discussion of Canadian problems, with regard to the future of renewable resources? Singularly little. The Premiers of Quebec, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island do not appear to have even mentioned natural resources. Premier McNair made passing reference to them when speaking for New Brunswick. Even in the three notable contributions from the Premiers of the prairie provinces, references are conspicuous by their absence. Mr. Douglas, for example, made only a brief reference to the fact that irrigation had not previously been mentioned. Two lines of Mr. Garson's long statement refer to expenditures on conservation as the most appropriate field for public investment. In the agenda submitted by Mr. Manning for the Government of Alberta, there is one whole section devoted to "The Conservation and Orderly Development of Natural Resources" but forestry conservation is the only specific item in this section related to the husbanding of renewable natural resources; Mr. Manning did not enlarge upon this listing. What of Ontario? Despite the length of Mr. Drew's several statements, he appears to have referred only once to the problems of natural resource development which he has dealt with so fully at other times. In view of his long advocacy of forestry administration by Commission, and his many statements with regard to conservation, Mr. Drew might have been expected to give the lead which the Conference so surely lacked. What, then, was the one statement which a careful study of *Hansard* has so far revealed? This one question — "How can we best employ our vast resources?"

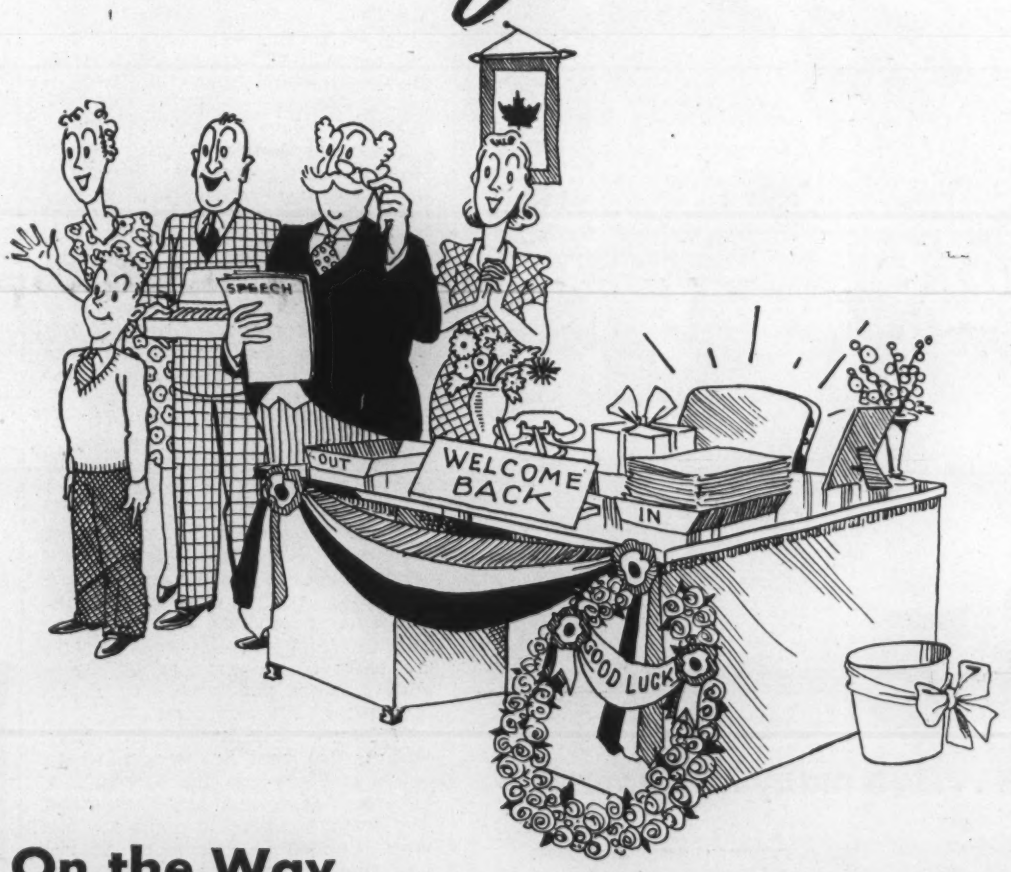
"Our vast resources"! It is a fine phrase, and unfortunately one with some meaning still, due only to the initial vastness of Nature's bounty in the land that is now Canada. But when one thinks of the vanished white pine of Ontario, the depleted groundwater levels throughout agricultural Canada, the near extinction of the buffalo and even of the beaver, the annual tragedy of forest fires, and such soil erosion as may be seen even twenty-five miles from Mr. Drew's own office, then his fine question comes near to sounding like hollow mockery.

Still Time

Fortunately, there is still time in which to make it a valid challenge, time in which Canada must come to grips with the whole problem of long term conservation and in so doing, provide work of the finest type for some of the many who must find employment in the next few years. When thought is given to the splendid work already done under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, to the work of Ducks Unlimited all over the West, to the promise of the Grand River Conservation Commission in Ontario, to the magnificent work of the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to the New Zealand "Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act", perhaps, above all, to the forestry practices of Sweden — then the opportunities which face Canada today become crystal clear.

Is it too late to hope that there may yet be raised in the Conference a prophetic voice to present the challenge of all that natural resources, and their management, can mean and should mean to Canada in the great task of reconstruction? Immediate adoption of an integrated policy of conservation would provide many jobs for Canadians. Only when such a policy has been adopted by all the governments in Canada can the future well-being of this land be regarded as assured.

Where's Joe?

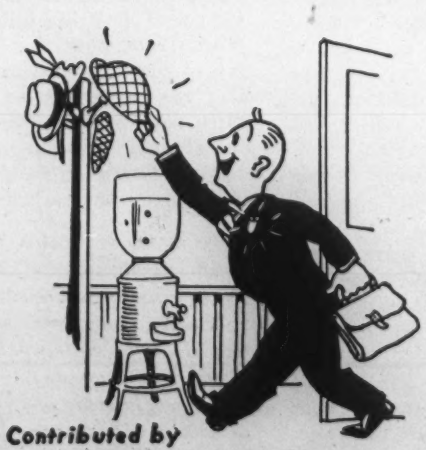


On the Way to his Old Job

Yes, Joe is going back to his old job, just as thousands of other Canadian service men are at this time.

They will be greeting old friends, and making many new ones. Be a leader in extending a hearty hand of welcome to the men who took time off to look after the business of free people all over the world.

Tell them that it was a job well done, and *show* them they have a new job well worth doing.



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Tower of London Will Again Be on Show

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH

The Tower of London will again be open to the general public as soon as bomb damage has been repaired. William the Conqueror, when he built the keep, could not have imagined the weapons it would be called upon to withstand nine hundred years later, but this section, with walls fifteen feet thick, suffered remarkably little damage.

Only one German has been executed in the Tower during this war but several enemy prisoners have been detained in the last six years, including the Fuhrer's deputy, Rudolph Hess, after his much publicized flight to Scotland.

The Crown Jewels were removed from the Tower during the war years and will soon be brought back.

London.

SEATED in an attractive room with spacious windows overlooking the Thames is the man who is working to re-open the Tower of London to the general public as soon as possible. He is Colonel E. H. Carkeet-James, O.B.E., M.C., newly appointed Resident Governor of the Tower. During his tenure of office he will live in the King's House, a Tudor building of lath and plaster situated in the inner ward.

The gates of the Tower have been closed to the public since the morning of September the third, 1939, the day war was declared. During the last war the ancient fortress reverted to its historic function of state prison, and about a dozen spies were shot within its massive walls, the first one being Carl Hans Lody, a few weeks after hostilities started.

This time the Tower has been the scene of only one execution. In the summer of 1941 the Germans dropped a regular Army N.C.O., Corporal Joseph Jacobs, in the south of England by parachute. Shortly after his arrival, Jacobs was captured, tried and convicted. His execution took place at 10.15 on the morning of August the fifteenth, 1941, on the Tower's miniature range, where many another German agent suffered a similar fate before him.

Several other enemy prisoners have been kept in the Tower for varying periods during the last six years, and they cannot have viewed their gloomy surroundings without misgivings. Entrance is no longer by way of the Traitor's Gate, for that is now well above river level, and visitors enter by a bridge over the south-west corner of the moat. But the only official way into the inner ward is just opposite Traitor's Gate through a low archway that pierces the Bloody Tower.

Here the thickness of the walls, exceeding ten feet, reminds the prisoner of the impossibility of escape, and their height shuts out the sun. If he has a sensitive imagination he may fancy he hears an echo of the screams of the Little Princes, or of many other ill-fated captives murdered only a few feet away. To add to the macabre quality of the scene he will probably notice a few ravens hopping about, their flight feathers removed to prevent them wandering far away.

Ancient and Modern

Through this arch passed Monmouth, Essex, Northumberland and the wives of Henry VIII. Through it during the last six years passed a number of German airmen and sailors on their way to prison camps. On June the first, 1940, it was crossed by Herr Gerlach, German consul-general to Iceland. Captured shortly after the Allied occupation, Gerlach was held in the Tower for three months.

On the seventeenth of May, 1941, a yet more illustrious visitor arrived. He was Rudolph Hess, Deputy Fuhrer of Germany, complete with the 'plane in which he flew to Scotland.

Hess was lodged in the King's House, a distinction that in former times was reserved for prisoners of the highest rank. Not far from his quarters was the room where Lady Jane Grey spent her last days and watched the dead body of her husband being brought into the Tower to be dismembered. Through the window Hess could have got a clear view of the block where the unfortunate lady was executed.

But Hess did not have long for morbid rumination. Three days after his arrival he was removed again, to spend the rest of his period of imprisonment elsewhere.

When William the Conqueror built the Norman Keep that forms the core of the Tower of London, he made a good job of it. The walls at the base are fifteen feet thick, and they were intended to withstand any weapon the enemy could use against them. Nine hundred years were to elapse before the first test came.

William's builders may have thought that some new weapon would be invented before the Tower fell, but they could not have envisaged the heavy bomber; in their day the most formidable armament in use was the battering ram. The Tower, however, stood up to this new kind of bombardment well. The first bombs fell during December, 1940, and altogether there were ten direct hits, causing seven deaths.

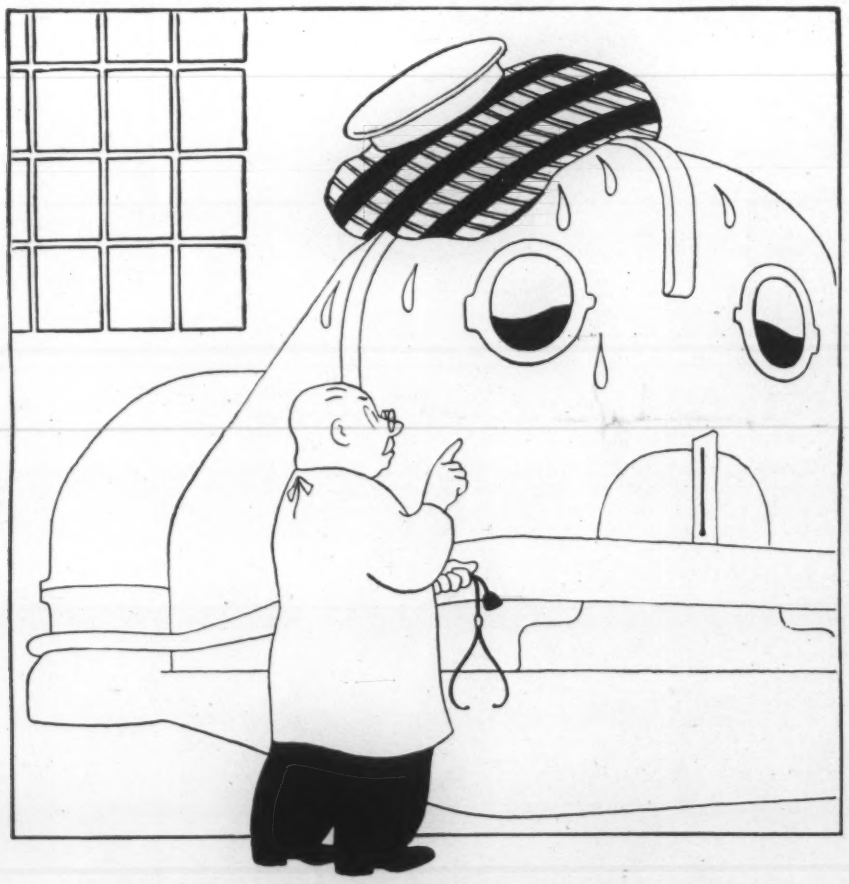
Bomb Damage

The Norman buildings escaped with remarkably little damage, but some of the Tudor work suffered severely. A flying bomb that fell on the foreshore just in front of the Tower during the summer of 1944 broke most of the windows in the King's House.

One of the tasks of the new Governor is to get the bomb damage repaired as soon as possible, for until some of the staff's quarters have been repaired the Tower cannot have its peace-time establishment of 37 yeomen warders, better known to the public as "beef-eaters". These beef-eaters are warrant officers of the regular Forces who have retired with especially good records, and they receive free quarters for themselves and their families in the Tower. On the outbreak of war, four of them volunteered to return to active service; other reasons have reduced the complement to 26.

The Tower also normally houses a battalion of soldiers, but in 1943 this was reduced to a company, which is at present supplied by the Middlesex Regiment. A modern assault course has been laid out in the moat on which the men train, and in another part are allotments where they grow vegetables. During the war, the elaborate guard duties have been simplified, but the ceremony of Changing the Keys is now held three times a week.

One job the men do not have to do is to guard the Crown Jewels. These were removed to a safe place in the country early in the war, and have not yet returned; the valuable collection of armor and other historical relics is slowly being brought back.



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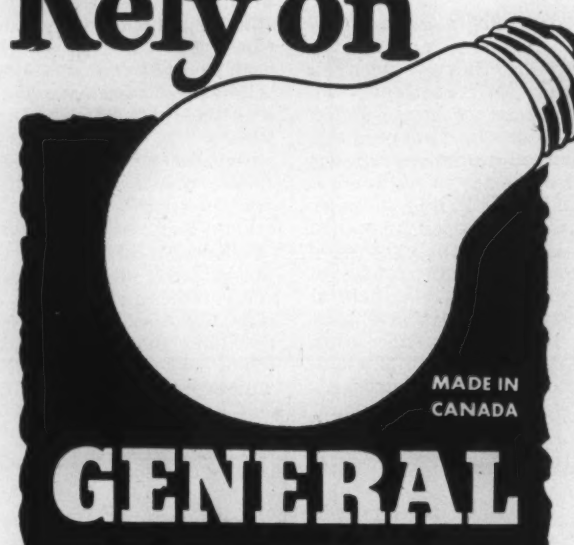

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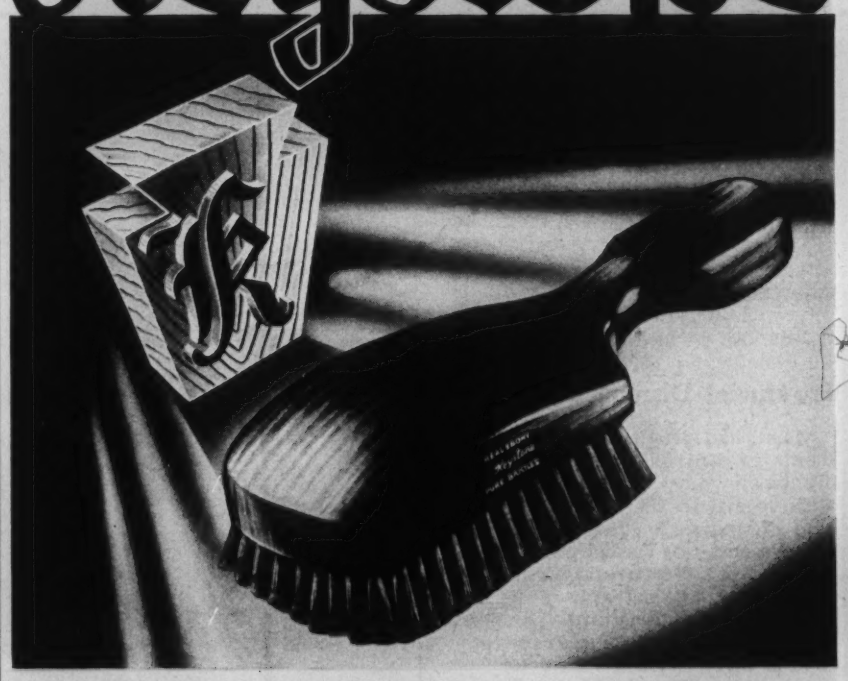

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Toronto Theatre Group Begins Experiment

By PAUL DUVAL

The newly-formed Toronto Civic Theatre Association this week presented a three-act play with a Canadian setting and an all-Canadian cast. This was the first performance in what the Association hopes will become a regular series of dramatic presentations of works by native-born authors, apart from its production of established foreign plays.

The success of the Association would prove an important event in Canadian theatrical life. Chiefly supported at present by small subscriptions of members, it plans eventually to have its own theatre and a supporting box office.

ON TUESDAY of this week a Canadian theatrical event of some importance took place when the recently formed Toronto Civic Theatre Association presented its dramatic debut. Canadian-born Arthur Stringer's new "The Lady Intervenes" was the play; Toronto's Eaton Auditorium was the place; Anna Russell was the star.

The fact that this initial experiment was a success holds out hope that the Association may be able to realize its ambition to have a permanent Civic theatre of its own. The attainment of such an aim would mark an important step forward in the nation's theatrical life, and would give impetus to other municipal dramatic groups across the country.

Began With a Column

The fledgling Civic Theatre Association had its beginnings with the appearance of a column in a Toronto daily. Roly Young, movie critic, wrote that the lack of a municipal theatre for native stage talent was ludicrous in a city of Ontario's capital's size. The response to that comment came in the form of delegations writing in to ask that a meeting be called of all theatrical groups in the city who would be interested in pooling their talents in the interests of a Civic Theatre.

Through concerted action, those early groupings resulted, within a few months, in the organization of nine separate amateur and semi-professional theatrical ventures into a single Association. And while each group now contributes to the strength of the parent Association, individually it continues with its private stage efforts. In supporting a united Civic company, the smaller groups supply it with a resource of varied and more or less experienced talent.

Though there are already theatrical groups in most Canadian cities —like the London Little Theatre and Ottawa's Le Caveau — Toronto's Civic Theatre Association differs in that it aspires to a semi-professional status, with a lengthy season and a theatre and rehearsal studios exclusively its own. It has already formed Craft Guilds representing the various metiers of the theatre—acting, vocal, dancing, writing, etc.—which exist and function apart from the central committee representatives elected from each associated group. Thus, those responsible for the Association's organization are going about their ambitions in an inteiligent and workmanlike way which bodes well for its future existence.

Membership

At present, membership in Association includes the Volkoff Canadian Ballet, Caravan Players, Belmont Theatre Group, Canadian Mastersingers, Comedy Theatre, Playwright's Studio Group, Comet Production, Plaquest Drama Guild, and the University Alumnae Dramatic Club plus a number of groups from outside Toronto who are associated with the central body.

Pursuing its desire to give Canadian dramatic talent necessary publicity and a paying opportunity which they had hitherto to go to the United States to obtain, the Association is issuing a digest-sized magazine devoted to Canadian theatrical news. With plenty of flaws in its initial make-up, this little journal surprised a lot of people by showing a neat profit on its first issue—an indication that there must be some considerable nascent interest in a native dramatic movement. And if the various individual members and groups involved can continue to remain united by keeping their tempers down and their spirits up they may surprise a lot more people in a number of other ways. But it will be a pleasant and long-awaited surprise.

"Henry V" from Chicago looks at the old theatre of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art which was destroyed in the London blitz. He is one of a number of American soldiers taking a nine-weeks' course of dramatic training at Britain's Royal Academy, while waiting to be repatriated.

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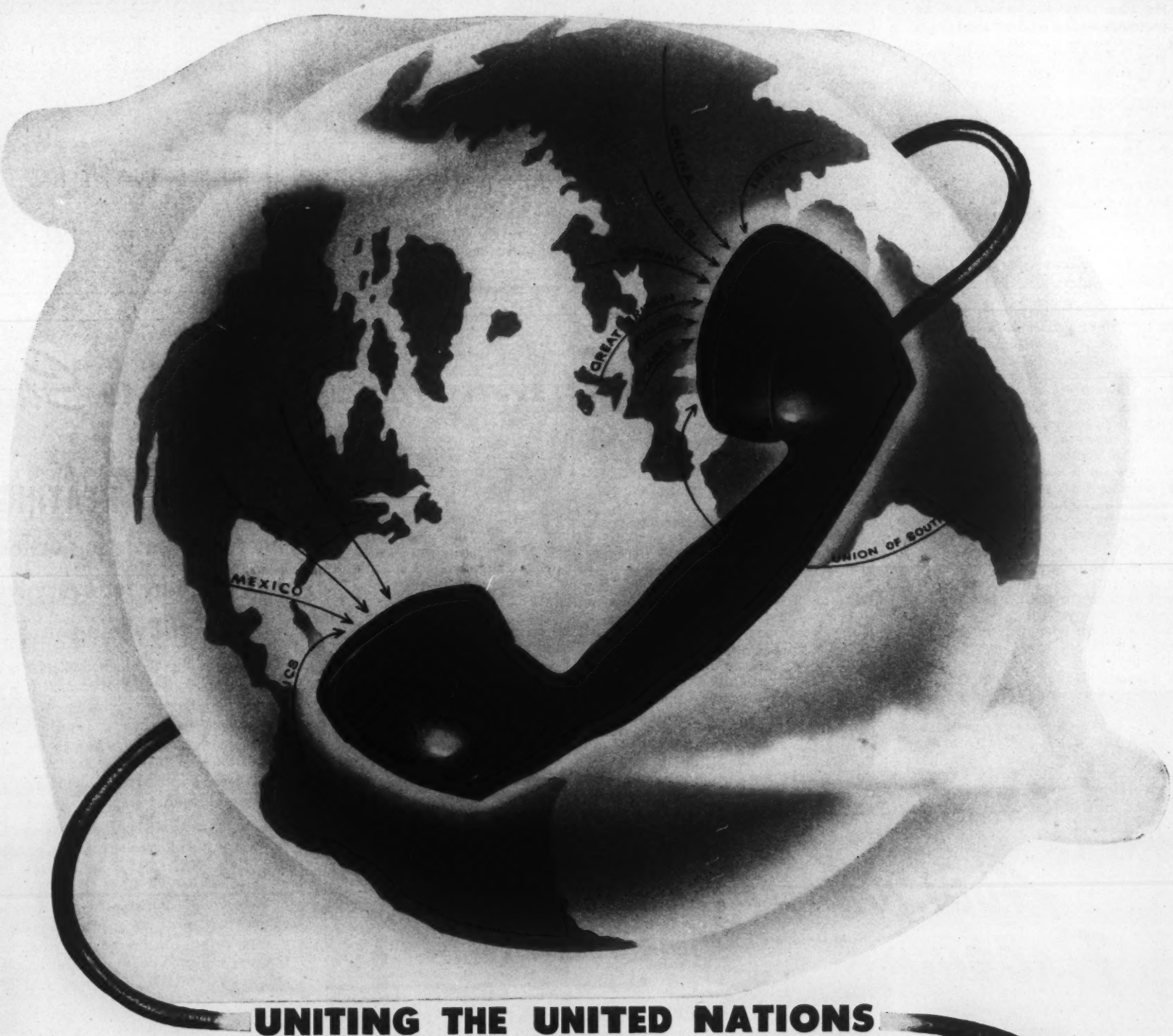

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"A Texan In England" Liked What He Saw

By F. D. L. SMITH

"A Texan in England" by J. Frank Dobie has already been reviewed by J. E. Middleton, but Mr. Smith, a former editor of the "Mail and Empire," gives us here a detailed description of Mr. Dobie's views on England and Englishmen.

But while Mr. Dobie contrasts the American and British ways in many respects, he considers "it is almost incomprehensible that the two countries should not be partners to the end of time."

ONE hopes that millions of people in Canada, the British Empire and the United States will read "A Texan in England"—a book written by J. Frank Dobie, whose previous works had to do largely with cowboys and life on the range

Dr. Dobie was teaching rangey youths in a Western American College when he was invited to lecture in American History at Cambridge University, England. He taught at the ancient seat of learning during the war. He found in England and Englishmen a great deal to admire and envy.

Dealing with the young men and women he encountered in his classes, he says that the average English University student is better trained mentally, has more intellectual curiosity than the average American student and he enjoys the act of thinking. Mr. Dobie adds:—

"He is more civilized, just as the average member of Parliament is more civilized than the average Congressman, less puerile in thought, speech and conduct".

In his experience, the English student possesses dignity and mental maturity. The author regrets that most American under-graduates give amusements and entertainment too large a place in their lives. They resemble, he says, the tired American business man, who dislikes using his brain after office hours. "Young Britishers" do not find the company of young women so necessary as young Americans do. Their voices are toned down, while their ideas are not.

British colleges train men to feel a sense of responsibility, "to serve God in church and state". The average United States Ph. D., thesis is "nothing but a transference of dry bones from one graveyard to another". The American professor of English produces "studies" that only other professors can read; the English University professor writes essays that human beings in general can enjoy. I am quoting the Texan author throughout.

The professor from Texas was charmed with the perennial kindness and cheerfulness of British people in college halls and outside. He was impressed, and he reports American troops he met in England were impressed, with the generous hospitality and unending kindliness displayed by the English of all classes towards the young warriors from the United States and the British Dominions. "The sincere kindheartedness of these people will abide with me as long as my ears remain open to hear Christmas greetings and Christmas bells".

Goodness of Heart

He had learned from Dickens, Charles Lamb, Washington Irving and other printed sources about the bountiful kindheartedness of the English. "There is no physical bounty in war-worn, war-rationed England but there is an overwhelming bounty of goodness of heart".

The English people have an almost universal habit of going the second mile with a stranger. This characteristic extends to all classes of the community. There is no such scrambling and pushing and shoving in the ever-present English queues as there would too often be under similar conditions on this side of the Atlantic.

In the Old Country, civility and courtesy take the place of the abruptness and self assertion which is too prevalent in the New World. Dr. Dobie notes that college porters in England listen to the best music on the radio, that they read good newspapers and are well informed on public affairs. However humble their occupation they are as intelligent as they are civil and good tempered.

The author remarks that in the midst of machines the English have held on to humanism; that English life is less metallic than American life; and that the English do not think everything can be improved by means of a new model. They do not say with Henry Ford that "history is bunk".

Mr. Dobie speaks of an American agriculturist who thought that England should replace its hedges with barbed wire fences because hedges take up too much space. This man overlooked the fact that besides beautifying the scene, hedges afford protection for tender plants and a shelter for the millions of birds that fill the English countryside and protect growing crops against bugs and insects.

At one point in his contrast of England with the United States the author writes:—

"Reaction in America since the Civil War, in its hard lust for profits and corporation expansion has had almost nothing of spiritual regret for the light of other days. A domed Teapot smoldering with crude oil might be taken as its symbol. Any human structure that rises to nobility is infused with spirit. The fires of nobility, burning slow and unquenchably like caldrons of lava deep in the earth's centre, light up every speech that Churchill has ever made for the guidance of the people, whose genius he supremely represents....."

Mr. Churchill is the very epitome of John Bull Conservatism inherent in power, but he also epitomizes that human nobility which is always breaking out in English expression.

The writer quotes Mr. Churchill as saying in the House of Commons: "I do not object to considering enlightened self-interest as one of the various forces that hold the British Empire together. That has a valued and important part to play; but the honourable friend who used that expression would not, I am sure, make the mistake of placing enlightened self-interest in front of those deeper and more mysterious influences that cause human beings to do most incalculable, improvident, and, from the narrow point of view, profitless things. It is our union in freedom, and for the sake of our way of living, which is the great fact, reinforced by tradition and sentiment; and it does not depend upon anything that could ever be written down in any account kept in some large volume".

The American author quotes Emerson as saying that London is the epitome of our times, adding:— "It is still the clearing-house of the world. Despite the wealth of America, the British capital continues to be the world's centre of gravity. The very names of the streets are like old songs, because they are drawn from the world's greatest literature."

Life's Simple Things

The writer, like many American soldiers in England on friendly relations with English farm folk, noticed that the people get satisfaction and happiness out of little things—a bird, a growth of barley, a sow's protection of her pigs, flowers. They seem contented and cheerful and in place. They are restful in themselves and to others who meet them. There is "more of this sort of thing in Eng-

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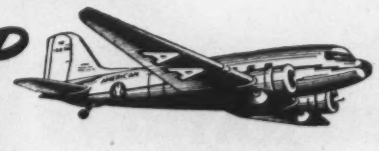
Additional Flagship  *Service*

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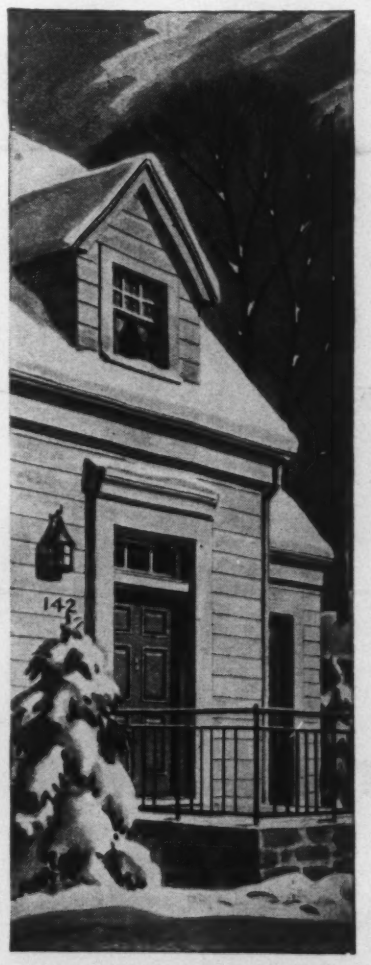

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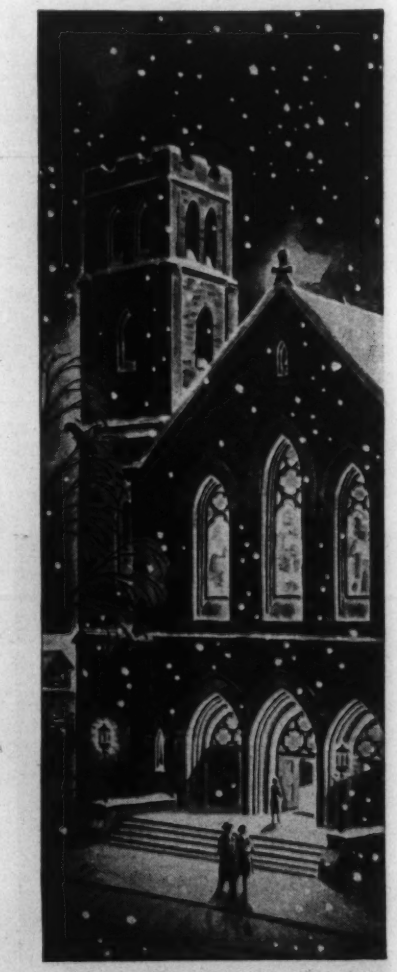

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—Photo by Karsh

Dr. Sidney E. Smith, who was formally installed as president of the University of Toronto, Nov. 9. He is the eighth president since 1827.

land than in any other country".

In appreciating the familiar objects of their countryside the English find in them, as no other people find in their own familiar objects, the accretions of long successions of lovers who have loved both wildly and wisely.

"I am certain," says Mr. Dobie, "that the love of the English for the 'fair earth' and for the growing and flying and running and crawling and standing things on it is enormously responsible for their fixed and unwavering character."

After a visit to Oxford University the author says:—

"I came to The Trout, a public house where sporting Oxonians drank ale in Elizabethan times. It is full of old pictures and prints, none of them resembling the bar-room nudes that are so conventional in American drinking places, and that are imitated in Officers' bars in American camps over here in Europe".

On the same subject he writes:—"The good English publican is not averse to making money but he is content with making a living. His pub has likely been a pub for generations without appreciable growth. The pictures on the wall go back for generations. They include quiet landscapes, coaches, cheerful faces, hounds, horses, foxes, horsemen, all sorts of sporting subjects—except sporting women.

"The absence of silence-murdering noises from radios, nickelodeons and slot machines harmonizes with the pictures. These pubs do not try to make drinking attractive, they are just homey spots, cheerful rather than merry."

Here are a few of the friendly, hospitable names of these pubs: The Vicar of Wakefield, Slow and Easy, The Bank of Friendship, The Traveller's Rest, The Good Companion, Live and Let Live, The Jolly Miller, The Old English Gentleman, The Eight Bells, The Golden Hind, The Swan, The Dog and Pheasant, The Wild Boar, The Cottage of Comfort, The Cat and Fiddle—all these and many another have made me wish to linger in each of them and inhale the flavor of life they all assuredly have.

Back at the University of Texas, the American author writes:—"Here on this campus believers in the right and duty to think combat a gang of fascist-minded regents—oil millionaires, corporation lawyers, a lobbyist and a medical politician, who, in anachronistic rage against liberal thought, malign all liberals as communists, try to wall out ideas, and resort to chicanery as sickening as it is cheap. My mind in paralyzed by this manifestation of the American way of life".

He continues:—"Before I went to England I never knew any consistent harmony with what is called civilization—American civilization as it is realized in cities, expressed in newspapers, blared out over the radio, and otherwise proclaimed".

Again:—"Some thoughtful Englishmen fear lest civilization accepting the American conception of civilization, will destroy their culture. By culture here I mean not only traditions but the traditional outlook derived from the cultivation of mind, body and spirit. American culture is derived largely from frontier life—from space. Population, wealth, mechanical comforts, luxury and urban living have largely destroyed that frontier culture.

"The disciplines that have created old civilizations have been in retreat before the advance of machine civilization. Machine civilization has not had time to demonstrate whether it can create a culture that gives graciousness, charm, depth and tolerance to human life."

Sense of Freedom

The author found in England a life that was freer of rigidities than much American life either in or out of colleges. He discovered a sense of "at-easeness", of freedom. England gave him serenity and the sense of liberty. Under bombs both piloted and pilotless he felt "more serene than under everlasting bombing by American avarice, wishing to sell him goods and to hinder the spread of truth".

The writer complains of mass movements for mother's day and father's day, promoted by sellers of gifts. He girds at the organized channeling and standardizing of American emotions and ethics. He contrasts the spectators at an English football game with those at an American football game. At an American or Canadian game, the cheering is organized. At an English game the spectators feel as easy with themselves as if fishing on a quiet sunlit river bank.

Then as to English and American broadcasts! One could keep a British radio station on all day without being driven mad by advertisements and the murder of silence often palmed off on the American public as music. One could listen the clock around without hearing a syllable from some brass-lined, steel-headed, metal-voiced, tile-hearted, data-manufacturing, pre-fabricating commentator.

Mr. Dobie concludes on a hopeful note—a plea for permanent all-out cooperation between the British Empire and the United States for the good of mankind:—

"Considering how well our nations have fared with each other for 130 years, how well we fight together, how we are joint heirs with the noblest civilization since Christ walked on earth, it is almost incomprehensible that we should not be partners to the end of time".

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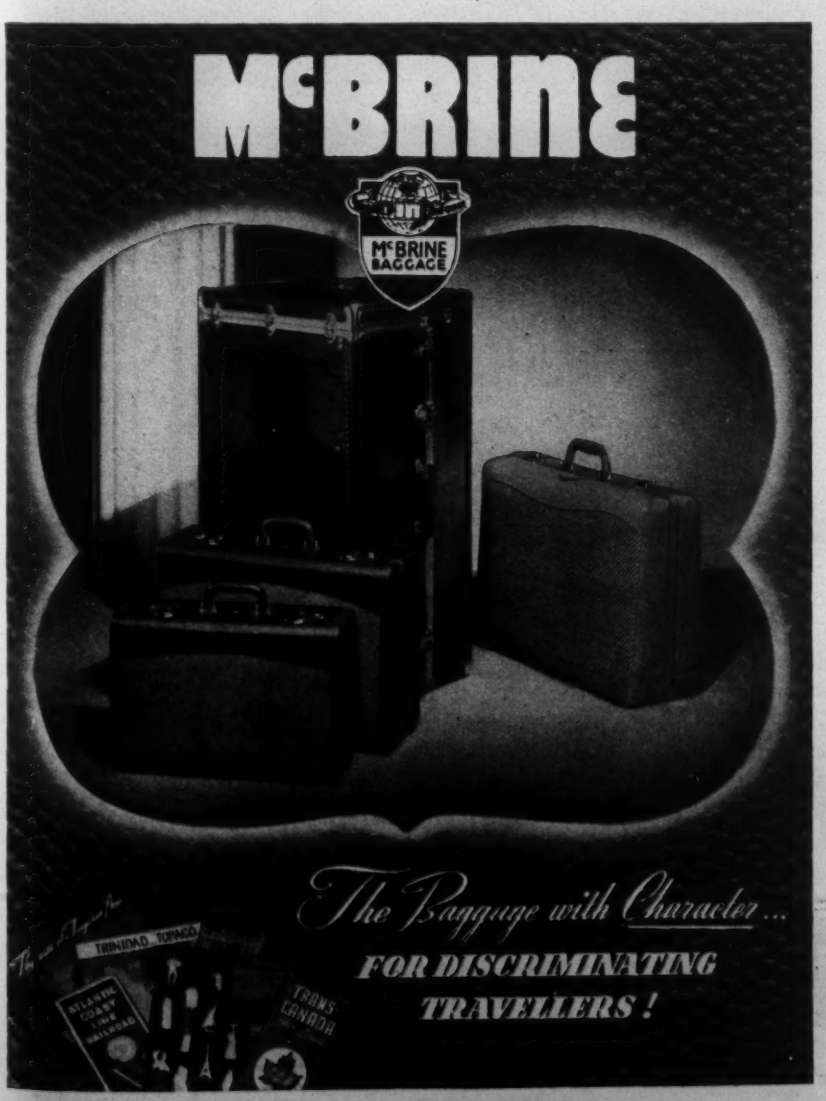

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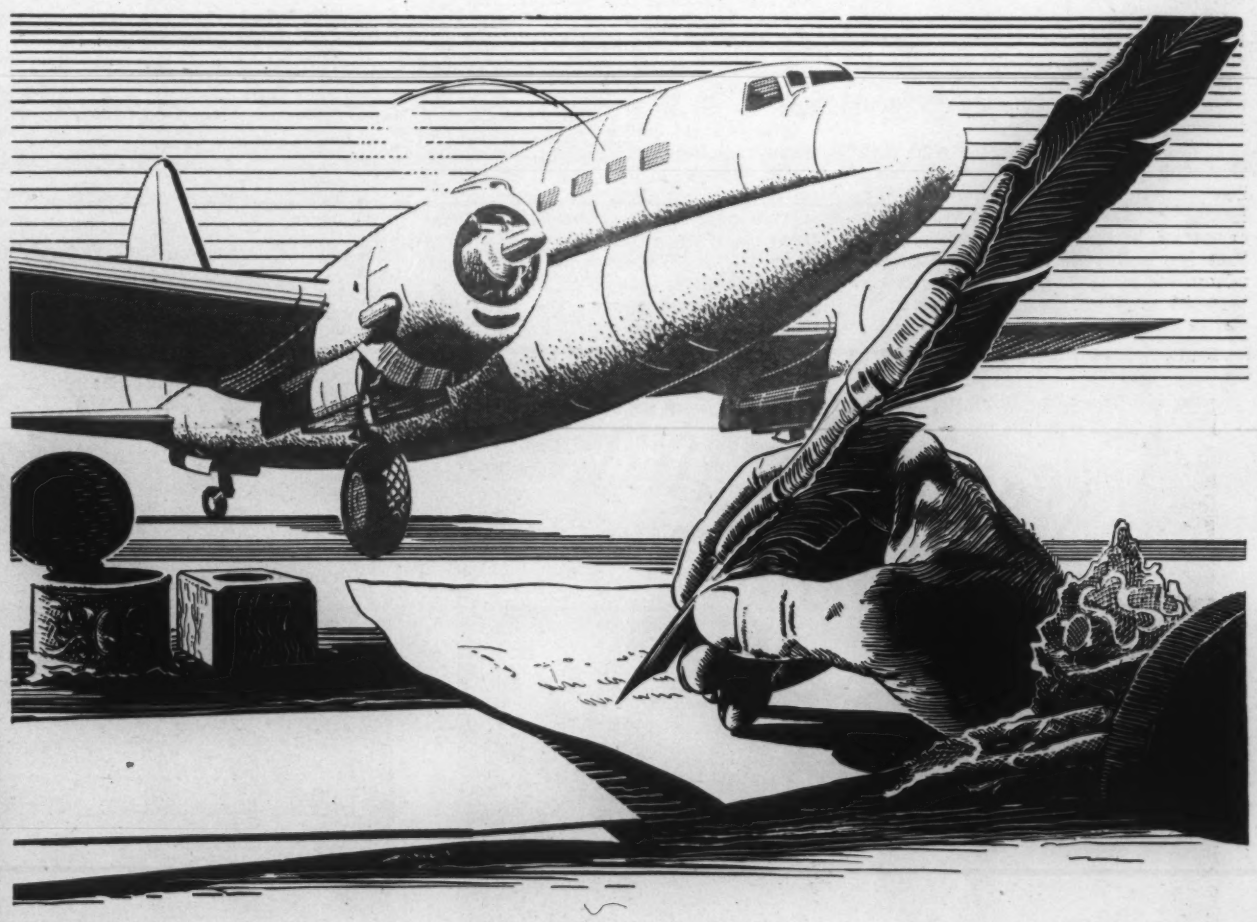

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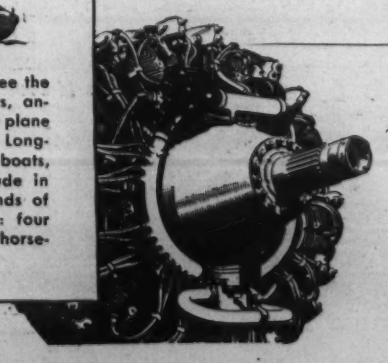

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THE LONDON LETTER

Even a Socialist Government Can Do With a Few Extra Peers

By P. O'D.

AS WAS generally expected, the Socialist Government has set about raising its batting strength in the House of Lords by telling off some of its members to go and get themselves lorded—or should it be peered? — without delay. His Majesty, graciously collaborating, has conferred baronies upon them, and —well, that's just how easy it is.

There are seven names in this new list of Socialist pinch-hitters—all leal and likely lads!—and there could be no better indication of the extremely varied make-up of the so-called Labor Party than the professions they represent. There is one admiral, Sir Edward Evans—much better known as "Evans of the Broke"—the Master of an Oxford College (Balliol), a former school-teacher, the general secretary of the Cooperative Union, a stock-broker, a professor of law in London University, and Mr. George Muff, the son of a miner, now a Bradford miller. I mention his name especially, because the thought of a Lord Muff is one that is full of appealing charm.

The official statement announcing these new creations of peerages is rather mealy-mouthed, as though anxious about the feelings of some of the Government's more fanatically proletarian supporters.

It is obviously reasonable and right that the present Government should have enough representatives in the House of Lords to deal with Government business there and to see that the policy of the Government is adequately presented. There is no thought of trying to establish a Socialist majority.

The total Socialist strength in the Lords is thirty-odd peers—well, perhaps not entirely odd—out of something like 800. Establishing a Socialist majority there would be a task to daunt almost anybody but Uncle Joe Stalin. But then, of course, instead of creating peers he would probably start liquidating them. A much simpler system!

What the Socialists are after is debating strength, not voting strength. They don't need a majority in the House of Lords. Members of that august Chamber are not likely to give the Government any real trouble. Feeling the chill air of these bleak times blowing up under their ermine-trimmed robes, noble lords will probably confine their opposition to viewing with alarm.

Dock Strike Well-handled

Now that the big dock strike has collapsed, there is pretty general agreement among people of nearly all shades of political opinion that the Government has handled the difficult situation very well. It has taken the steps necessary to protect the food supplies of the country, and otherwise it has been patient but very firm.

The whole point of the Government's policy in dealing with this strike has been that nothing should be done to weaken the force of collective bargaining—really the official position of the trade-unions. For that reason the Government has been adamant in its refusal to intervene or in any way to recognize the leaders of this unofficial strike. The men must first go back to work, and then the negotiations would be conducted through the proper and established channels. This was a sound and logical policy, and it seems at last to have borne fruit.

Whether or not the Government would be equally firm in dealing with an "official" strike is another question. The answer is probably not. Trade-union influence in the Government is immensely strong, and there is not much doubt which side of such a dispute the Government would be likely to favor. But at least the Government has made it clear that its face is set sternly against "unofficial" strikes and the industrial chaos they produce. As a result, the activities of the mere trouble-maker in industry will be much more severely restricted. This is clear gain for everybody else.

Exhibition of War Pictures

War sets artists many a hard problem to solve, and this war more than any other. It has been so vast, so varied, so complicated. All the easier, you might say, since the artist is given a far greater choice of subject, a better chance to pick out the sort of thing he likes best to do.

But actually it has made his choice more difficult. Where in this terrific welter of destruction is he to find the significant things? And how is he to treat them? Is he merely to depict? Or is he to try to interpret?

One is reminded of the immensity and difficulty of the task by the exhibition of war pictures recently opened at the Royal Academy. There are over 1,000 paintings and drawings—chosen out of some 5,000—and they represent almost every phase of the war.

There is among them a great deal of excellent and conscientious work, though nothing so memorable as the best of Orpen and Augustus John in World War I. But they form a valuable and most interesting record, and that, I suppose, is all we have any right to expect. Interpretation may come later.

Actually a good many of the artists have aimed at a more imaginative treatment, at interpreting instead of merely recording. Some of these pictures have been very impressive and successful, but in the main it is the artists who set themselves the humbler task of making an artistic record of what they saw who succeeded best.

I say "humbler", but I don't mean "easier". I mean that they subordinated themselves to their subject. And in this case surely it is the subject that is the thing.

Carey or John Bull?

For 200 years now "God Save the King" has been the British national anthem, and we seem to be as uncertain as ever as to who really composed it. Just two centuries ago it was first officially performed at Drury Lane Theatre, whose musical director, Dr. Arne, arranged the setting. But an earlier setting is said to have been made for the birthday of George II in 1740 by Henry Carey, who wrote "Sally in Our Alley".

The tune, however, is said by some authorities to be older still, and to have been composed by Dr. John Bull, at one time organist of the Chapel Royal. It is all very confusing, but personally I plump for John Bull. If he didn't write it, he should have—with a name like that! Henry Carey, I know, is generally given the credit, but there is something so beautifully appropriate about "God Save the King" by John Bull that, if there is any excuse at all for believing it, I think we should.

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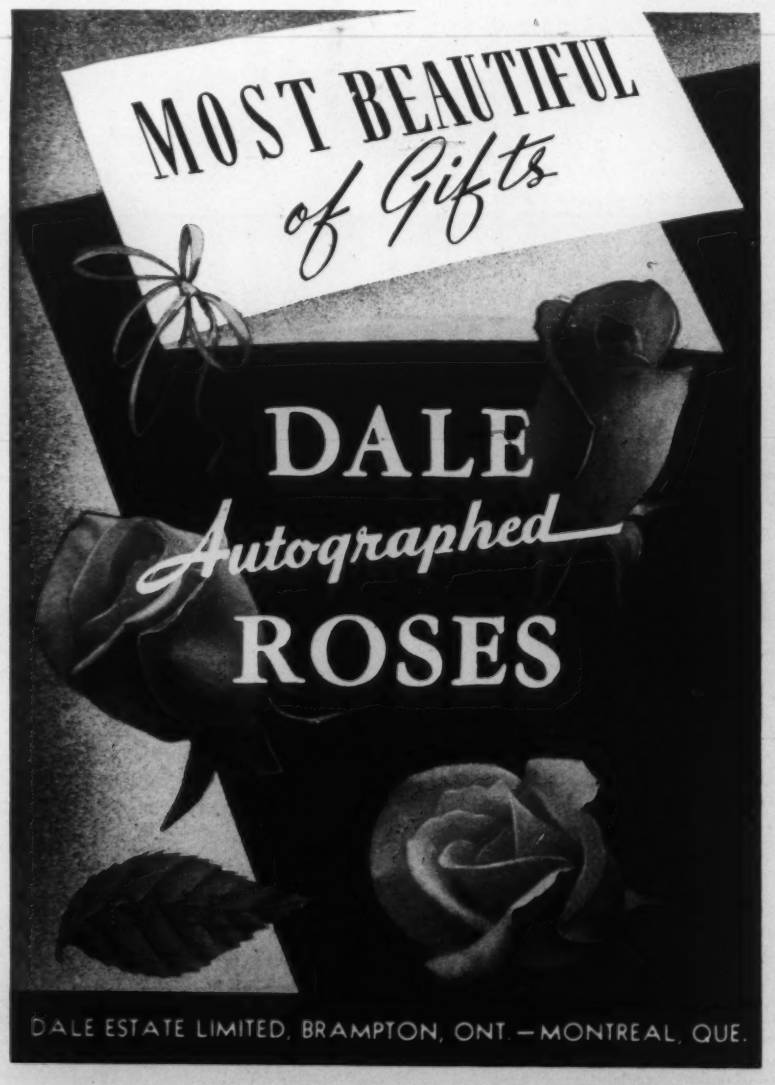

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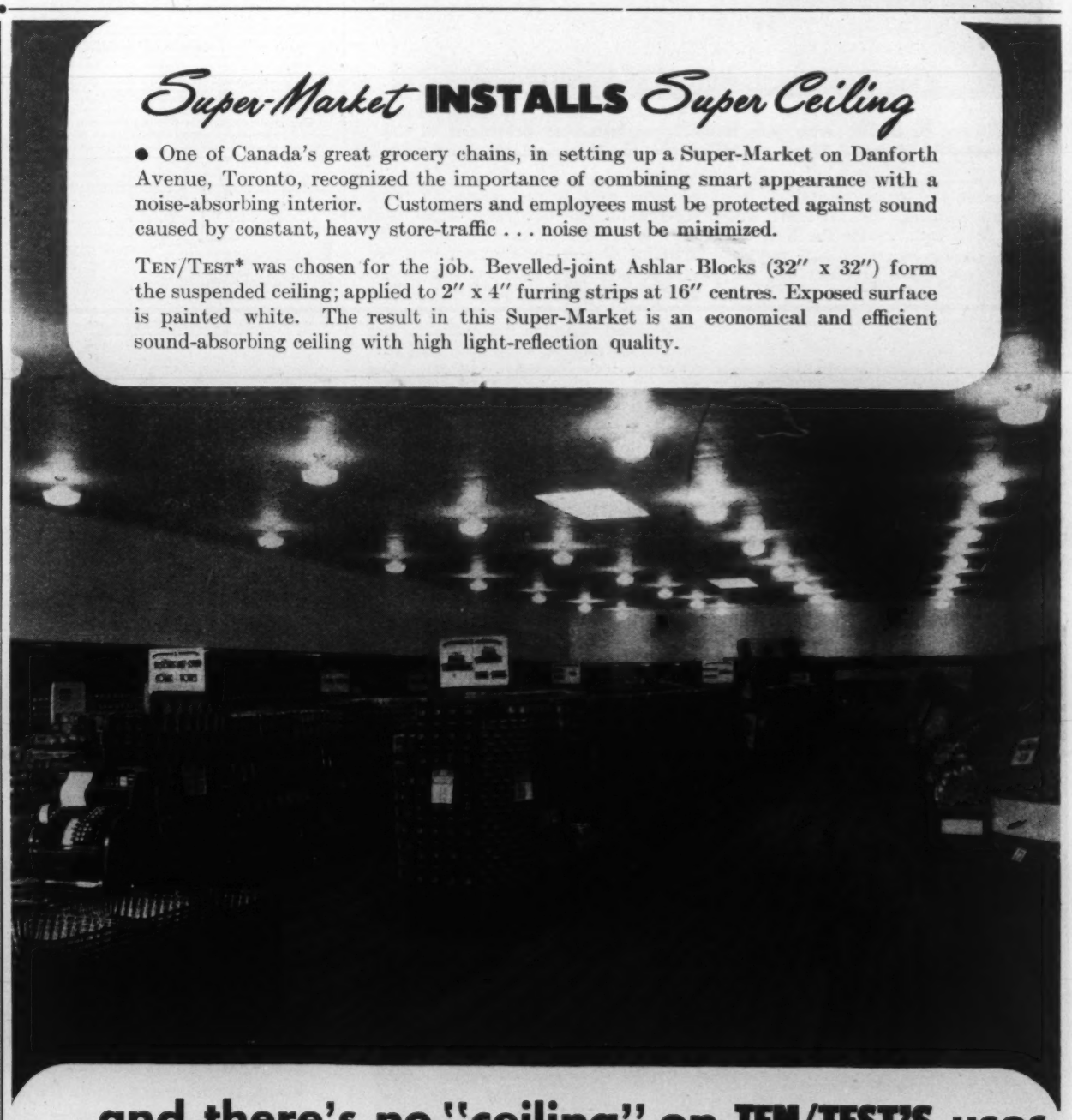

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

Radio Listeners Remember When; Popularity Polls Interesting

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

ALTHOUGH De Forest Crossley and others successfully experimented with radio broadcasting more than 30 years ago, and it's 50 years since Guglielmo Marconi sent and received his first wireless signals across his father's estate at Bologna, Italy, radio authorities today look upon radio as 25 years old, because it was in 1920 that KDKA in Pittsburgh, began a regular schedule of broadcasting, starting with the Harding-Cox election returns.

Most of us remember the early days of KDKA. You could hear it on a crystal set, with ear-phones. You tinkered around with what was known as a "cat's whisker" until the tune came in clearly. Most of the time it was a group of Hawaiians playing. My earliest recollection of radio consists of Hawaiian music. There must have been other programs on the air 25 years ago, but they don't come to mind easily. Last week and this week many radio programs have been broadcasting 25th anniversary programs in honor of radio's pioneers.

Somewhere in the middle "twenties" the Toronto Star gave an impetus to broadcasting in Canada when it brought in American radio programs by means of using amplifiers in a large hall and inviting the public to witness the great miracle of radio. Later, when individuals bought their own receiving sets, the Toronto Star set up its own station, CFCA. Another pioneer Canadian station was CKGW. Other stations popped up all over the country, soon to be linked together by telephone wires. One of the first network programs was produced by the Canadian National Railway. Merrill Denison did the writing.

My association with broadcasting in Canada goes back to the days when Julian Oliver and Herbert Hargreaves were stars of "The Neilson Hour", and Geoffrey Waddington conducted what was then the finest radio orchestra in Canada. Do you remember "The Wrigley Hour"? It came later, and featured Jean Haig, Billy Bell, Stanley Maxted and Wishart Campbell. They were a fine quartet, and each had a loyal following. Do you remember when Ernest L. Bushnell, now director-general of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was a partner of "Big Bill" Campbell on CKNC? They were a comedy team, and their program was called "The Coo-Coo-Noodle Club" or something like that.

Do you remember in the early days of radio when Norman Brokenshire and Floyd Gibbons were regarded as the best announcers in the business? Rudy Vallee was singing "Here's to dear old Maine" and breaking an average of six girls' hearts every year. Dr. Frank Black was conducting radio's finest quartet, "The Revellers", and everybody was listening to "Amos 'n' Andy". Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit were "The Sweethearts of the Air", and "The Street Singer" and "The Silver Masked Tenor" held the places now held by Frank Sinatra and Perry Como. One of the funniest men on the air was Jack Pearl, with his "Vas You Dere, Sharlie", and Joe Penner's "Wanna Buy a Duck" became commonplace in conversation. Ed Wynn was radio's beloved comedian as Fibber McGee is today, and there was hardly a family that didn't listen to Seth Parker and his homey hymns on Sunday night.

Popularity Polls

People sometimes say that Canada is nine countries, not one, but strangely enough there is one radio program people from the Maritimes to the Pacific coast seem to enjoy. It's "The Happy Gang". On several noon-hours lately I have listened to try to discover what it is that appeals to so many people and continues to draw a line-up a block long every time Bert Pearl's group goes on the air. All I can say is that it's friendly, it's human, it's down-to-earth. And in between there are bits of humor, and kindliness and good philosophy. It's "corn", but it's good corn.

That thought over, I turned to the United States and wondered if the people of the 49 States had different favorites on the air. Then in the mail came the result of a radio survey conducted by the radio editor of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. It was a popularity poll, and 95 cities and towns in Ohio were polled. I have two reports before me, one from the N.B.C., which says that Bing Crosby and Bob Hope were chosen as the top and runner-up-personalities of the air, but the C. B. C. report says that "Theatre of the Air", heard Monday nights, won double honors, and Joan Davis and the New York Philharmonic program were voted first place, in their own fields. "Radio Theatre" was voted both the favorite program and the top dramatic program. And I guess that applies all over the country. As for Hope and Crosby, Hope is running neck-and-neck with Fibber McGee and Molly in the Hooper rating, and Crosby hasn't been on the air, except for guest appearances, for some months. In fact, there are reports that he may not return to his Thursday night program untill next March. He's not been feeling well. Same with Frank Munn, beloved tenor of the airways.

But getting back to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer's* poll, Der Bingle was not only named "Top Personality" but also won first place as best male popular singer. Now what have you fans of Frank Sinatra and Perry Como to say to that? And Dick Haymes's fans, too. Lily Pons was named radio's favorite female classical singer, and others who won top honors in their own fields were: Lowell Thomas, Fibber McGee and Molly, "One Man's Family", "Hour of Charm", John Charles Thomas, Dinah Shore, "Information Please", Lionel Barrymore, Frank Sinatra, Kate Smith and dozens of others too numerous to include. Don't you find popularity polls interesting? They don't prove much, but they're fun.

Education Week

Radio has a wonderful knack of publicizing special "weeks" such as "Doughnut Week", "Be Kind to Animals Week" and "Wear a Posy Week". This week has been called "Education Week". Radio has done much to give it impetus. By the simple twist of asking the C.B.C. to broadcast a series of programs designed to attract the interest of the people in Canada's educational system, we get talks by Dr. S. R. Laycock on the business of educating children; we get school choirs on the air; Dr. C. C. Goldring, superintendent of schools for Toronto talks on vocational guidance; pupils from the secondary schools conduct a spelling bee; and all of a sudden most of us become aware of schools, and children and our system of education. It's all to the good, but of course such a program shouldn't be confined to any single week, and doubtless it isn't.

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

New Russian Novelist Pictures The Ordeal of Stalingrad

DAYS AND NIGHTS, a novel, by Konstantine Simonov. (Musson, $3.00.)

FOR months the defence of Stalingrad continued when resistance seemed hopeless. Germans held part of the city. They had more men, more weapons, more ammunition than the defenders. The sky was filled with their bombers and no Russian planes were flying. Yet from hidden basements and dug-outs three divisions fought and slowly melted away. Night after night casualties were ferried across the Volga while the survivors calmly continued their business of killing Germans, making military reports, quelling counter-attacks, repairing their communications, bringing in supplies, with a calmness that to the enemy must have seemed nothing short of insanity.

This is the tale of a Captain who saw his command dwindling without losing hope, who took wounds as unimportant, who was led into a trap by a spy and on discovering the quality of his companion strangled him with one free hand, the rest of his body being pinned down by a pile of bricks crashed by a bomb. It is at the same time the tender love-story of this Captain and a hospital nurse and a vivid study of the psychology of men under unparalleled stress.

Life is reduced to its bare essentials. Hopeless the defenders still hope. Scared to the bone, they get used to fear and "carry-on", for retreat is out of the question; there is no place to go, and besides the order is to stand and yield nothing to the sub-human forces arrayed against them. This is no death and glory business, no histrionic false nobility; it's merely day's-work to be done.

The author is a war-correspondent turning from the bigness of strategy and tactics to a bigger thing, the motives and actions of individual men. He has an eye for apparent trivialities, knowing that each one is a thread in the overall fabric. He has an intuitive imagination which admits him into the minds and feelings of his characters. And his finished work is a picture of war that scamps no detail of its horrible monotony and its insane futility.

Tolstoi's "War and Peace" is immortal for its sympathy and for its insight, which no historian or mere chronicler surveying the period has matched. This novel follows in the same road.

Iranian Days

PERSIAN GULF COMMAND, by Joel Sayre. (Random House, $2.75)

LEND-LEASE goods for Russia were landed at Khorramshahr, Bandar Sharpur and Cheybassi, ports of the Persian Gulf, and carried across Iran by rail and truck a small matter of some 600 miles. The fact that the railway was totally inadequate and that trucks could not be driven over the roads until they were reconstructed had some importance. But the "lost army" known in Washington as the Persian Gulf Command corrected the difficulties, slaving in a temperature that went far above 100 degrees F. and stayed there.

Slowly baking in this climate Joel Sayre wrote a series of fascinating articles for the *New Yorker*, here collected for re-reading. The fact that there are repetitions can be forgiven considering the color of the information and the blithe manner of the writing. "Iran's history is so lavish," declares the author, "that, in comparison, our own century-and-a-half of existence seems scarcely more than a slight, recent hubbub." There is a lively preface by James Thurber.

Glittering Glory

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, by Wallace W. Atwood. (Copp, Clark, $4.50.)

YOU don't say much about the Rocky Mountains. You look at them, by day or night, until your eyes are wearied. You look again, and yet again, a rising flame of wonder in your heart, a book of unborn poems in your soul. Then you leave them, reluctantly, for a distant city desk and count the days until you can see them again; perhaps as a climber, or a hiker, perhaps as a mere traveller, whooping past by train, or lingering by automobile.

Of course there are some people who play bridge—or poker—all the way from Calgary to Revelstoke, and look out of the window only to give their neck-muscles a restful change. These will not be interested in Dr. Atwood's fine book which talks companionably of pack-horses and camping, glaciers and rock-peaks, ground and lofty geology, lodge-pole pine and Douglas fir, saxifrage and Iceland poppies, mountain sheep and bears. But most people will enjoy it. If they haven't seen the Rockies, but have hopes, the book will be a useful introduction. If they have seen them it will feed the nostalgia to see them again.

The Girl and the Game

LAUREL FOR JUDY, by Helen Hull Jacobs. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.35.)

WHEN a lady who won American and English championships writes about tennis there is a likelihood that she knows what she is doing. And when she tells a lively story about the sixteen years old girl who sacrificed the normal fun of her class in order to win a junior championship the chances are that it is more truth than fiction. Young High School girls will devour this, and, doubtless, call for more.

For the Children

THE SHOE BOOK OF NURSERY RHYMES, designed by Jeffrey Victor, pictures by Dauber. (Oxford, $1.50.)

A BOOK shaped like a shoe is a "natural" for The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, though its relation to a dozen other rhymes pictured in its pages is not clear. The colored pictures are smart and gay and no doubt four to six-year-olds will linger long over them.

STUFFY, written and illustrated by Rowena Laird. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.00.)

THIS is the tale of a most greedy little boy who ate and ate until his stomach expanded into a balloon and carried him off into the sky. Parents had better explain that this is a "pretend story", else the infants may go in for dieting in very fear.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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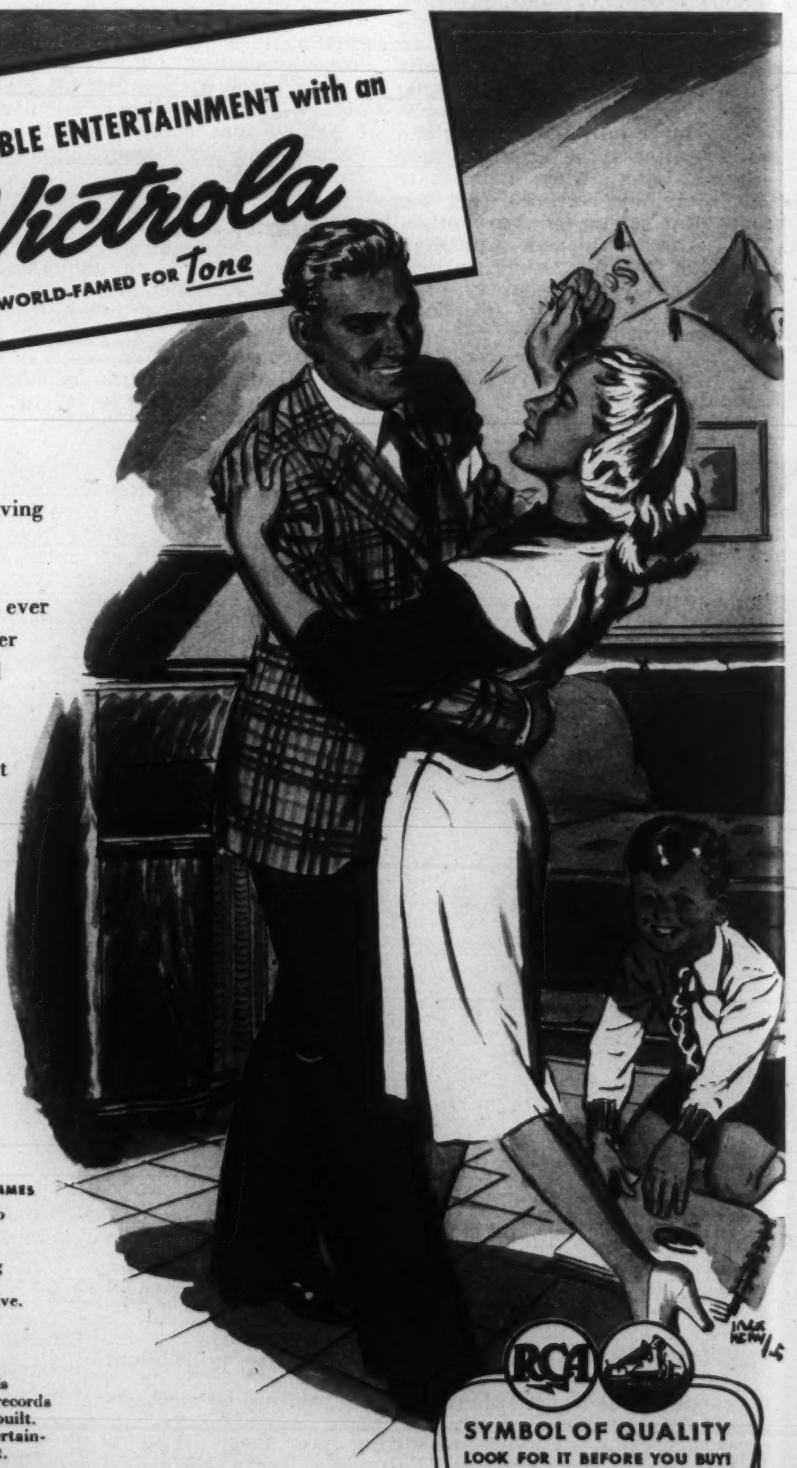

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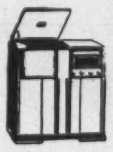

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THE BOOKSHELF

An Historical Survey of the Way The British Empire Grew Up

IMPERIAL COMMONWEALTH, by Lord Elton (Collins, $5.00.)

WHAT is this Empire which is not an Empire but a confederacy of proud nations? How did it rise? Certainly not by design. No Man on Horseback threatened the world with a British hegemony. No statesman planned concentrated aggression. Indeed the period which ended with India and Canada under British control began with fifteen years of fat-headed political and military incompetence at Westminster and on a dozen minor battlefields around the world.

It is true that a Man arose, a "terrible cornet of horse" who spoke directly to the individualistic conscience of the people over the heads of a stupid King and a corrupt Ministry. And the people responded, rising from long adversity to a state of diligence and proper pride.

This is the story that Lord Elton tells in his virile and graceful prose. He quotes frequently from Admiral Mahan's "The Influence of Sea-Power Upon History" and elaborates convincingly upon that text. There is a dash of acid in his comments upon "Whig historians" generally contemptuous of the wide world in its relation to the home-keeping Englishman. Altogether a notable work, easy to read, and, we imagine, most difficult to refute.

A Play-Book

TAKE THE CHILDREN, by Dorothy N. King. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.00.)

SIX little foreign children are returning to their European homes from America. Each has a tag with his or her name and country, but the tags are lost. The small reader of this book is invited to place each child, in cut-out cardboard, on the map of the country to which he or she belongs. The pictures are gay and in full color.

Low Life Tragedy

ANY NUMBER CAN PLAY, a novel, by Edward Harris Heth. (Musson, $2.50.)

CHARLEY KING was a gambler in a mid-west city; perhaps, Milwaukee, perhaps Madison. He was the owner of a "high-toned" house for a restricted clientele—and paid handsomely for police protection. No loaded dice were in his craps-room; no marked cards, no "phony" roulette table. Everything was "on the up-and-up." Drinks were free and any mad fool that found himself "cleaned" by the time dawn was breaking got a twenty-dollar bill for taxi fare.

The normal advantage of "the house" was increased by the proprietor's cold resolution. Whether the stakes were one dollar or a thousand was all the same to him. He played in exactly the same mood and generally luck was with him. The fierce urge which drove him was battened down under hatches, and was burning the life out of him—not to his knowledge.

He was a man greatly beloved by the queer lot of servants in the house, by the men and women who lost to him, by the officials who took his bribes. He himself passionately loved his wife and son and was piling up riches solely for them. Yet he knew that his wife, who adored him, was sorely troubled by his way of life and that his son in College was ashamed of him.

Feeling a little unwell he has run down to Chicago to see a specialist and gets a death sentence. Torn by this knowledge he comes back to the house to find two players in a phenomenal run of luck, engineered by his traitor brother with crooked dice. He takes-over; announces that the sky's the limit. In this emergency he commands the respect of everyone, including his son who has come to the house for the first time. In the early morning he walks out into the street, knowing well that Death is looking over his shoulder.

The author has found the nobility and pity of tragedy in low life; the split personality devil-driven; "the evil that I would not, that I do," and thus he holds for his hero the sympathy of the reader. The characters are alive, the suspense persists, the writing is vivid and worthy. Unpleasant but powerful.

Flashing Wings

INTERESTING BIRDS OF OUR COUNTRY by S. Kip Farrington, Jr. Illustrated in full color by Lynn Bogue Hunt. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.19.)

MORE than eighty varieties of North American birds are here pictured, each with a brief text on its habits of nesting and migration. A perfect introduction to ornithology and general nature study, suitable for boys and girls of all ages.

Demobilizing Navy Men

NAVAL RATES: Their Meaning for Employers, prepared by the Directorate of Personnel Selection (Navy). Obtainable from The Secretary, Naval Board, Ottawa, Ont. n.p.

TAKE the case of an ordnance artificer serving in the Navy. What can he do in civilian life after his discharge? What has he been doing at sea? Stripping and reassembling small arms, caring for and making minor repairs on guns of all types, making working drawings from models, knowing the principles of hydraulics, practising accurate observation and hand work.

Obviously an ordinary machine shop would find him "in the groove." Or he would be at home in an automobile plant or in any other industry handling, shaping and finishing metals. Or in the assembling branch of an electrical plant he would be useful.

Such is but one item, taken at random from this most valuable book which describes every kind of work aboard ship and gives in parallel the kind of civilian work for which the man, or Wren, is well suited. Personnel managers in every part of the country will do themselves a service and greatly assist in solving the national problems of demobilization by reading and digesting this book, available on request to Naval Headquarters.

The Perfect Story-Book

FAVORITE STORIES OLD AND NEW, selected by Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.

THIS is the perfect book "to be read to out of." The editor, who is a director of the Child Study Association of America, has had a large net and has thrown it wide to enclose fairy tales, folk tales, myths, tales of make-believe and laughter, and Bible stories. A treasure for children of all ages.

For the Very Young

TOO BIG, by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. (McClelland & Stewart, $1.50.)

A BOOK of twenty-five comic illustrations mostly in color, showing the embarrassment of a little boy who was growing out of all his clothes. Perfect for four to six year olds.

WATCH THE PUPPY GROW, by William Hall. Pictures by Ruth Carroll. (Oxford, $1.25.)

A PROGRESSIVE series of pictures on pages bigger and bigger as the puppy slowly comes to months of discretion. The drawings are clever and doggish.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Food, Accommodation, Courtesy for a Few Million Visitors

By BERNICE COFFEY

GUESTS are expected, millions of them, and like any good hostess Canada is putting her household in order. In the persons of the government and those whose business it is to take care of the tourist, she is concerned about the food the guests will eat, the comfort of their accommodation, and that all the members of the family remember their manners. For not only can these guests, most of whom will come from the United States, create a fine feeling of friendship between the two countries, they will be highly important to the Canadian economy. This country needs their dollars to even the balance of trade.

As the Honorable Mr. Brooke Claxton, Minister of Health and Welfare, remarked at the recent dinner of the Canadian Tourist Association, the tourist industry which brings millions of dollars sends nothing out of Canada. "It is one industry in which we can eat our cake and have it too."

Reliable reports indicate that the people of the North American continent are in the mood for one of the greatest travel sprees of all time. They want to hang up the "Gone Fishing" sign, to see new sights and new faces, hear different accents. They want to run startling mileage records on their cars, to sun, swim, play, hunt, ski.

And Canada wants them to come her way, and to like what they see, eat and do here so enthusiastically that they will return again and again.

This column found itself present at the annual dinner given by the Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaus, at which these facts were brought out. To prove that Canada has many distinctive foods to boast about the food for each course of the dinner was provided by a different province. This accounted for nine courses and the most impressive formations of silver flanking each plate we have seen in many a year.

A dramatic demonstration that Canada abounds in good food, the dinner was not intended to be a model of menu planning. In fact, we are convinced that only the resolute trenchermen of an earlier day were equipped with the capacity to take on the whole of Canada at one sitting.

Still slightly glazed of eye and with reverent awe, we recall the menu:

British Columbia Giant Crab, Ravigotte

Prince Edward Island Malpeque Oysters

Quebec Soupe Aux Pois

Manitoba "Lake Winnipeg" Gold Eye
Ontario Cucumber

Ontario Braised Young Moose
Ontario Cauliflower, Polonaise
New Brunswick Baked Potatoes
Waterloo County, Ontario, Pickled Corn

Canape of Nova Scotia Lobster

New Brunswick Apple Pie
Quebec Oka Cheese

British Columbia Apples
Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Rolls

Coffee

The pickled corn, a novelty which created considerable comment, came from the home pantry shelves of a group of ladies of the city of Kitchener. It is corn on the cob, so young that the kernels have barely formed and the cob still unhardened. It is pickled whole and when eaten has much the same consistency and size as a gherkin.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

WHY must slacks attire
So amply curved a dame
And where did they ever acquire
So misleading a name!

MAY RICHSTONE

Dressing The Heroine

One of the lesser-known aspects of novel writing is a knowledge of the vagaries of current fashions. Female characters cannot be allowed to run about unclothed—not, at any rate, in most books. Women novelists have little trouble in dressing the creatures of their imagination, but when the writer is a man he is apt to find himself as confused as a bachelor trying to assemble the ingredients of a layette.

We have this on the word of Arthur Stringer, who was a luncheon guest at the Heliconian Club. In Toronto for the premiere of his play "The Lady Intervenes" at the Civic Theatre, Mr. Stringer spoke from experience both as a novelist and as one who came off second best with women's changing styles.

He told of having one of his heroines standing hat in hand and pushing a hatpin back and forth in it as she decided whether to remain in an artist's studio or "go home and remain a good girl." Another of his heroines tore off the hem of her petticoat to use as a bandage for the hero's injured noggin. "How was I to know that women no longer wear hatpins or petticoats?" he asked.

The amusement of his feminine readers made him decide to appeal to the nearest authority in such matters. Today the Stringer heroines have *Mrs.* Stringer to thank for the

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attractive clothes they wear between the pages of this novelist's books.

Mr. Robeson Drops In

Surprise guests of unusual interest created a stir when they appeared at Mrs. Egmont Frankel's tea for the Toronto women's Victory Loan committee.

Mrs. Masika Cheslyn Lancaster, an extraordinarily young and attractive Englishwoman, was one of the guests. She is personal assistant to Colonel V. C. Steer-Webster, in charge of the Mulberry Mission to Canada. "Mulberry" is the top secret prefabricated harbor towed from Great Britain for the invasion of Europe on which, Mrs. Lancaster said, 80% of the work was done by women. She has been granted compassionate leave to return to England where she will meet her husband, Major Pat Lancaster of the Third Hussars, who has been a prisoner of war in Java for the past three years.

The other guests were Paul Robeson and his accompanist, Mr. Brown. Although he had done a concert the night before and had sung at canteens and hospitals for soldiers, Mr. Robeson was generous with his magnificent voice.

Standing beside the grand piano in Mrs. Frankel's hunter's green drawing room, hand cupped behind his ear (a singer's trick to add to the acoustical quality of the voice, he explained), Paul Robeson sang four songs. The last of these was "The Peat Bog Boy," a song from the Spanish Revolution. A plaintive song, yet filled with suppressed fury and vengeance. "I thought of it," said Mr. Robeson with quiet irony, "when I went to Dachau not long ago, and saw there the S.S. prisoners looking very fat and comfortable."

With Greatest Of Ease

The other afternoon this column which has always clung to a determination to keep its feet on the ground, found itself flying across a considerable portion of Southern Ontario. With other minions of the press we went for a spin at a leisurely 170 mile-an-hour clip across the Hamilton Mountain which, we regret to say, from the air shrinks to the dimensions of a curbstone. Then over the Niagara peninsula. Niagara Falls was circled several times. The Falls looked like homogenized milk and the leisurely wheeling white gulls in the Gorge below might have been bits of white confetti. The plane turned over to the American side and circled back over the misty pearl haze of Lake Ontario.

The flight was made in the first of a fleet of ten 21-passenger Douglas DC-3 Aircraft put into its New York service by Trans-Canada Air Lines. The plane carries 21 passengers and their baggage plus a crew of three — two Flight Officers and a cabin attendant — and 800 pounds of cargo.

Like the man on the flying trapeze the plane is made for flying through the air with the greatest of ease. The food problem is taken care of from a miniature galley. The color scheme is cream yellow, powder blue, and blue grey, with adjustable upholstered chairs of a muted shade of rose clay. Individual ventilators, reading lights, ash trays and call bells are other conveniences for the pampered air traveller.

Still awed at having travelled about 250 miles in something less than an hour and a half, we returned to our place of toil.

"Out somewhere for coffee?" someone idly inquired, glancing at our hat.

An Elderly Girl Must Be Quiet

By DOROTHY HORNFELT

THE two books were in the darkest corner of the little second-hand bookshop. A glance at their title pages explained why they had been shouldered aside by their more youthful companions. "Manners and Social Usages" came off the press at the turn of the century, and "The Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility" was of an 1860 vintage.

Primly erect, they stood side by side on the dusty shelf like highly respectable if slightly desiccated pillars of society. They seemed to radiate an aura of smugness. One could almost hear them exchanging genteely disapproving remarks about present-day manners.

Social customs or, as the men of science have it, "folkways," change from time to time. "What once were vices," wrote the Stoic philosopher, Seneca, "are now the manners of the day." After reading the yellowed pages of "The Lady's Guide" and "Manners and Social Usages" and learning how the perfect lady of fifty or sixty years ago was expected to behave, it was borne upon us that Seneca knew of what he wrote.

Unchaperoned But Careful

In a chapter naively headed "Etiquette for Elderly Girls," "Social Usages" lays down a few rules for the not so young un-married woman. Although it grants that, at the age of thirty-five, "a lady is better able to judge of the world and its temptations" and can now, perhaps, dispense with the services of a chaperon, it insists that she might run the risk of being misunderstood if she travelled alone. If an "elderly girl" desired to leave her own fireside for "foreign parts," she should either hire a "companion" or join a party of friends.

But even in those days it appears that there were a few members of the weaker sex who were strong-minded enough to attempt to kick over the traces of convention. Reproduced in this chapter is a letter of protest from one "elderly girl" who rebelled at the idea of being saddled either with a companion or with a covey of friends. In replying to the letter, "Social Usages" makes a gracious concession to the "feminine movement" of the day. It seems that a female who yearned after independence could travel by herself and still remain within the bounds of "good style." She would, however, have to watch her P's and Q's.

"An elderly girl," we are warned, "must ever think how she looks. A woman who at a watering-place dresses conspicuously, and sits on a hotel piazza, showing her feet, may be the best, the most prudent woman in the house, but a superficial observer will not think so. A man passing such a person would naturally form an unfavorable opinion of her." But "Social Usages" points out, if she is "very plain and quiet" and sits on the sands looking only at the sea, then she can be as independent as she please and no one will think the worst of her.

Ladies' Golf

Perhaps, when the elderly girl grew a trifle weary of sitting on the sands, attired in her plainest gown and looking fixedly at the sea, she repaired to the "Ladies Links" for a brisk game of golf. "Ladies links," states "Social Usages,' "should be laid out on the model, though on a smaller scale, of the long round." Seventy or eighty yards is suggested as the average length of a lady's drive. Not, it hastens to add, because the lady's power to make a longer drive is doubted, but because that cannot "well be accomplished" without raising the club above the shoulder. "Now we do not presume to dictate," says the author, "but we must observe that the posture and gesture required for a full swing are not particularly graceful when the player is clad in female dress."

"Social Usages" warns the ladies against invading the male's territory and playing the "long round." "But," we are told, "if they choose to play at times when the male golfers are feeding or resting, no one can object."

Taking all in all, it appears to have been something of a man's world. In retrospect, women's lot in those days seems to have been cheerless to a degree. We are filled with pity for the submissive, weak-kneed creatures.

Then, while we are thanking our lucky stars that we have been liberated from the slavish conventions of half a century ago, we are struck by a disturbing thought. Suddenly, our ego is deflated. Instead of feeling sorry for and vastly superior to our Victorian sisters, we find ourselves wondering what the women of the year 2000 will think of us.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Canada's Fifty Year Old Battle Against the "White Plague"

By PAT BAYER

WE ARE at war with tuberculosis. Canada cannot afford to sit back complacently thankful that the V-J Day bells have finally sounded. There is still a major battle to be won in the war against disease. It is an appalling reality that, during the first five years of World War II, 36,000 Canadians died from T.B., while 38,000 Canadians were killed by enemy action. Even more thought-provoking is the knowledge that tuberculosis kills more persons between the ages of 18 and 45, the productive years, than all other infectious diseases combined. Billions are spent on wars between nations, while too little is spent for the prevention and cure of a disease that can be controlled.

Despite the gravity of the existing situation, Canada has made great advances in T.B. control since the turn of the century. Records from the year 1900 show a death rate of 200 per 100,000 of population. In 1944 Canada had her lowest death rate in history—48.0 per 100,000. In 1900 there was but one small sanatorium. Now there are over thirty sanatoria which care for 12,000 patients annually. This is a splendid advance, but it must go further, for last year there were 6,000 deaths in Canada from tuberculosis, or 16 a day. Of these 750 were children under fifteen years of age.

Pioneer organization in Canada to fight tuberculosis was the National Sanitarium Association, which was founded in 1896 by a group of enthusiastic philanthropists in Toronto. When it was first organized it was intended to be national in scope, but so great was the need in Ontario that its efforts were later concentrated in a portion of this province and other associations were organized to cover the rest of the Dominion.

Almost Always Curable

The efforts of the National Sanitarium Association, often against great odds, made national and international history. The Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium was opened in 1896, as a result of gifts of $25,000 each by the late Sir William Gage and the late Hart A. Massey. It was the first sanatorium in Canada, and at that time there was but one in the United States. It was to be operated without profit by a voluntary Board of Trustees for patients in the early stages of tuberculosis who could pay the net cost of their treatment and care. The opening of this first sanatorium was the culmination of a long and difficult campaign. The men behind the movement had many prejudices to overcome, for the belief was common in those days, and unfortunately is not uncommon today, that the consumptive was doomed. This is a far cry from the present knowledge that tuberculosis, when it is diagnosed and treated in the early stage, is almost always completely curable.

The success of the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium was quickly apparent. Many appealed for admission who could not pay the small charge asked. The next step was the establishment of another institution where patients in needy circumstances could receive similar treatment without cost to themselves. This was accomplished when the Muskoka Hospital for Tuberculosis was opened in 1902. Financed by the same generous donors as before, it was the second sanatorium in Canada.

These first two hospitals were only for early cases of T.B. Their splendid results proved to the doubting public that when the disease had not gone too far the patient could be cured. Yet the need was still great for there were many more cases of tuberculosis who were refused admittance to other hospitals through fear of contagion. What to do about these sufferers? The only answer was the opening of the Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis in the Spring of 1904.

Queen Opened Door

There was still a gap to be filled and a job of public education to be done. Few people realized how many children required attention if their lives were to be saved. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught laid the cornerstone of the Queen Mary Hospital for Consumptive Children, at Toronto. It was officially opened on May 12, 1913, when Her Majesty Queen Mary electrically opened the doors by pressing a button in Buckingham Palace. It was the first hospital anywhere in the world entirely devoted to the treatment of children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Last institution to be established by the National Sanitarium Association was the Gage Institute, erected in Toronto in 1914. This building houses the Administrative Headquarters for the four hospitals, and a permanent diagnostic clinic which examines about 9,000 patients yearly. In succeeding years intermittent building went on, for additions and improvements were made as needed.

Once again the National Sanitarium Association is pioneering. Starting this month it will make a Mass Chest X-ray Survey of every man, woman and school child in Greater Toronto and York County. The only exceptions will be pre-school children. These will be X-rayed as contacts if T.B. is found in their family. The survey will be made by means of mobile neighborhood X-ray units. These machines, the last word in X-ray equipment, use 70 mm. film and are capable of X-raying upwards of 100 persons per hour. This miniature film is just as accurate as full size plates when read by experts. Every person, whose miniature picture shows the slightest shadow of T.B., will immediately be given a full-size chest X-ray at the Gage Institute, plus other standard T.B. tests. This survey will be free of charge to the public and will be supported by the Association's annual sale of Christmas Seals, plus additional voluntary contributions.

This will be the first time that a mass survey has been made of such a large metropolitan and rural area, but many smaller group surveys have been made. Last year three quarters of a million Canadians were X-rayed through industrial, business and school surveys made by private and government agencies. Mass surveys have been made available to a number of smaller towns in various parts of the Dominion. Yet because of the voluntary nature of these surveys many persons, through fear or ignorance, have refused to participate, thereby endangering themselves and others should they have an active case of tuberculosis. Only by complete public knowledge

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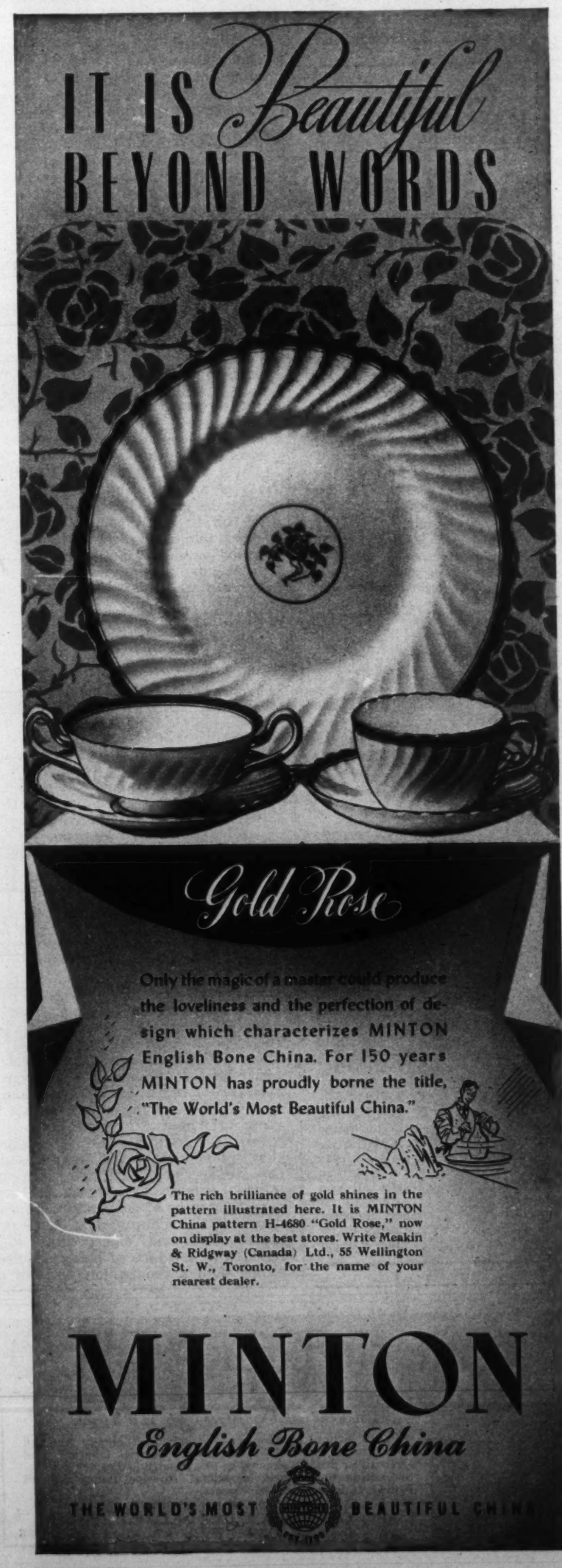
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of tuberculosis can the "white plague" be controlled. Teaching should be begun in the primary schools and continued through all ages, for T.B. is no respecter of persons. It may strike without warning among the peoples of any race, age group or economic status. Everyone is a potential victim through his daily contacts in the life of a crowded community.

Tuberculosis is caused by a living germ—the tubercle bacillus. It is so small that a thousand could pass through a pinhole. They are very hardy little enemies, often resisting drying or freezing. Their favorite home is moist sputum, but they abhor boiling water, sunlight and fresh air. This germ enters the body on specks of dust, or in the tiny droplets sprayed out during coughing or sneezing. Once they enter the body they grow very rapidly. Tuberculosis is not hereditary, but is passed from one person to another.

City Under X-Ray

There are those who say, "It can't happen to me." There are those who think they have plenty of time to act even after they discover such long-delayed symptoms as persistent fatigue, persistent loss of weight, coughing and pain in the chest. The insidious characteristic of T.B. is that it creeps up on its victim unawares and is usually far advanced before any symptoms appear. Its greatest enemy is the X-ray plate which can discover the presence of the disease long before any other method Early diagnosis and prompt treatment in a sanatorium, which includes complete rest, proper diet and fresh air, give the patient an excellent chance of recovery and complete restoration to useful citizenship.

Needless to say this also eliminates the danger of his transmitting the disease to countless others. For every death from T.B. in a community, there are about nine persons with the disease. Usually not more than five of these are known to the health authorities. It is estimated that there are 60,000 cases of tuberculosis in Canada. The National Sanitarium Association expects to find upwards of 1500 unknown infectious cases in Greater Toronto and York County. The only way that these unknown cases may be found is by a mass X-ray survey with every citizen willing to participate for the common good. It is a well-known fact that provinces with the greatest survey activities have the lowest death rate.

This survey will start with the X-raying of Toronto's Mayor Robert Saunders, the City Council and civic employees. Next will come food handlers and secondary school children. The survey will continue indefinitely until the total population of this area has been protected. Even then citizens should have a periodic chest X-ray for, though their first plate showed a healthy pair of lungs, an X-ray taken a year later might show a T.B. shadow. The National Sanitarium Association, headed by Mr. E. L. Ruddy, hopes to be able to purchase enough equipment so that they will be able to X-ray about 400,000 persons annually. Whether or not this program, and others on a smaller scale throughout the Dominion, will be possible depends on public response to the Christmas Seals with the double-barred red cross, which go on sale next week.

Danish Postal Clerk

Christmas Seals have long been associated in the public mind with tuberculosis. Every year since 1927 there has been a nation-wide sale of these small stamps that play such a major part in the battle against the "white plague." The proceeds from this sale are used solely for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis in the area in which they are sold by the local associations. Their history is interesting.

In the Fall of 1903 Einar Holboell, a Danish postal clerk, was moved by the suffering of sick and crippled children he saw on the streets of Copenhagen. Stamps were constantly passing through his hands. They gave him an idea. Why not add one more stamp to the thousands of letters and packages which crowded the mails at Christmastime? Einar Holboell found that his fellow employees were in complete accord with his idea. The plan was presented to the King and Queen of Denmark. So great was their enthusiasm that they smoothed the way for the first sale of T.B. Christmas Seals the following December. The proceeds were immediately used to establish two hospitals for tuberculous children.

The plan was brought to the United States in 1907, and was introduced to Canada the following year by the National Sanitarium Association. At the start of World War II, forty-five countries were conducting an annual sale of Christmas Seals for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. This year, with our men returning and peace once more a reality, we can find no better expression of the true meaning of "Peace on Earth, Goodwill toward Men," than by buying and using the gay little seals with the double-barred red cross.

FOR A SEASON, LOST

I KNOW not which the greater pain,
To think how hard your fight,
Or how from tiny drops of joy
You drank a deep delight.

The things I somehow did for you
Before your race was run
Serve but to show the longer score
Of things I might have done.

You were a lighthouse, keeping faith
By unfrequented sea;
A husbandman, who toiled in hope
Where harvests seldom be.

Your tide of love was poured with such
Uncalculating grace,
Just and unjust alike were prone
To deem it commonplace.

It is but fitting there should be
One heart that tastes the rue,
One soul that's for a season lost
In sorrowing for you.

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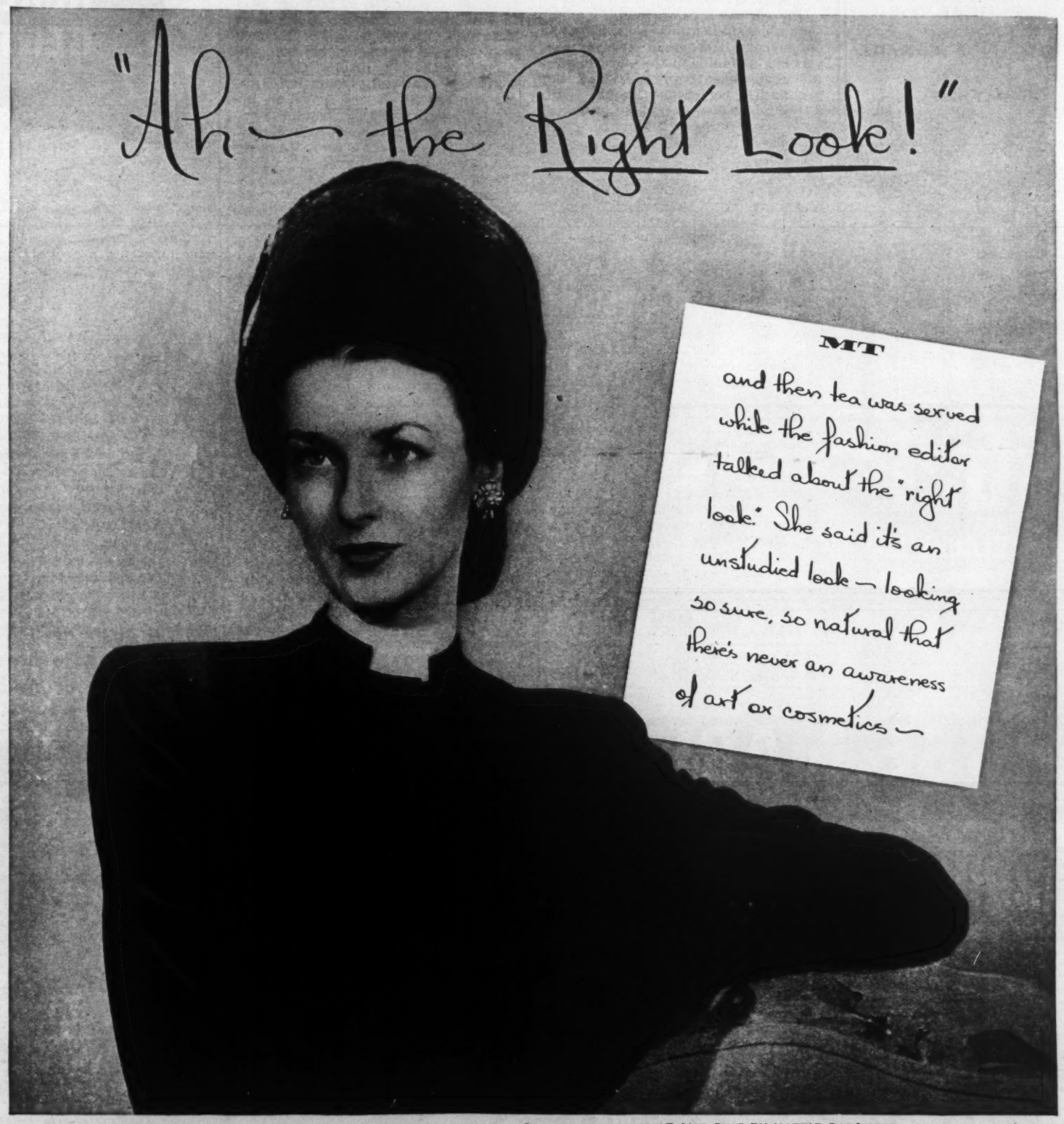
"Ah—the Right Look!"
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MUSICAL EVENTS

A Rich Chamber Music Feast By Albeneri Trio; Paul Robeson

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE present November has been a month of many concerts; last week was remarkable in their variety. The event which impressed me most deeply was the appearance at Eaton Auditorium of the Albeneri Trio; Alexander Schneider, violinist; Benar Heifetz, 'cellist; Eric Itor Kahn, pianist. All are New York musicians of a high order, engaged in other capacities. These busy men find time for rehearsing chamber music, mainly as a labor of love, and have succeeded in blending their individualities into a flawlessly perfect ensemble. Their tone is as beautiful as their teamwork, and the solo passage-work is of a high order.

The Trio was brought to Toronto by a young society, "Friends of Good Music", which placed music lovers in its debt last season by sponsoring a recital by the greatest classic pianist, Artur Schnabel. The Society aims to present exquisite aspects of classical music, and sustaining members are solicited.

The Albeneris began with Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, opus 49, which dates from 1839 when the composer was 30. It is one of the most beautiful achievements of his short but prolific life, perfect in structure, with a continuous flow of melody, and with harmonic devices of the utmost fascination. It is an ideal vehicle, in that all three artists are afforded equal opportunities.

What is meant by this was illustrated by the next number, Mozart's Trio in E major (K-542). It is imbued with that mysterious Mozartian buoyancy which has baffled all other composers who have tried to capture it, yet it is structurally infirm, because in the final Allegro Mozart almost leaves the 'cello out of action. Schubert's Trio in E flat major (opus 100) composed in 1827, when he also was 30, and destined to live but a year, is a full hearted flow of lyric melody, more concise in character than some of his other instrumental works. As one listened to the perfect renderings of works by three of the most inspired of all melodists, the tragedy of their early deaths came to mind; Mendelssohn at 38; Mozart at 35; Schubert at 31. But a reminder that all musical geniuses do not die young came when the "Gypsy Rondo" of Haydn was played with almost incredible vivacity and speed. Haydn, who, so far as chamber music was concerned inspired all three, lived to be 77.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra was heard in two programs last week; one to open the secondary school series, which was duplicated and the weekly "Pop". Sir Ernest MacMillan conducted and the "Pop" program was more distinguished in quality than its predecessors.

Debussy called his "Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun" an "orchestral eclogue"; thus suggesting an affinity with classic pastoral poetry. Nothing more radiantly sensuous has fallen from the pen of a score-writer. He, too, uses all the orchestral voices, with special stress on flute and harp. In conducting and tonal quality it was a noble interpretation. When Ravel's "Bolero" first astonished the world nearly 15 years ago, its unforgettable rhythmical urge left listeners too excited to pay close attention to details. Now that one knows it well it is wonderfully intriguing to follow the colorful harmonic combinations Ravel used to provide variety against a background of sustained monotony. That tempo should never be accelerated or retarded was his insistent command, and when Toscanini thought he could improve it by "tempo rubato" of his own, he earned withering insults from the composer. Faithfully following Ravel's concept Sir Ernest gave an interpretation superb in steadiness.

The loveliest memory of the Secondary Schools concert is that of a most sympathetic rendering of the Mottl arrangement of Gluck's lovely "Dance of the Blessed Spirits" from "Orpheus". Soloists on both occasions were Canadians. In the program just mentioned Mary Syme, a young Hamilton pianist of rare promise, played the Saint Saens Concerto in C minor with clean, scintillant execution and evidence of a fine musical temperament. At the "Pop" Albert Steinberg, one of the ablest of Toronto's considerable coterie of violinists, played works by Wieniawski and Glazonouv. The latter's Concerto in A minor is vital, varied and rich in individuality. Mr. Steinberg with his smooth satisfying tone and brilliantly facile technique, was skilful and spontaneous in a folk dance that enlivened the spirits of everyone.

Robeson's Greatness

Paul Robeson is back on the concert stage after an excursion into drama that will be a matter of permanent record in the history of Shakespearian acting in America. His name will come up, whenever "Othello" is revived, for a long time to come. His furlough from song did him good. He is lighter in physique, and his voice,—the greatest basso profundo of the present time,—is more mellow and magnificent than ever. At Eaton Auditorium he sang more numbers and sang them better than on his many previous visits; and just to give a fillip of variety recited Othello's death-speech. One number sung as an extra without previous announcement, surpassed as a vocal achievement anything he has ever done in the past. It was the aria "O Isis and Osirus" sung by Sarastro the High Priest in "The Magic Flute". The book of the opera is fantastic rubbish, but in commenting on this aria, Bernard Shaw, in the days when he was a music critic, said that Mozart gave Sarastro the only music that would not sound out of place in the mouth of God. Suffice it to say that Robesons' tones were actually God-like. He sang also, as no other living singer could, two works by Moussorgsky; "Lonely Room" and the prayer of the dying Boris Godounoff. Robeson is at his best in numbers that demand intense dignity and seriousness. In English songs which demand lightness of touch he is not entirely at home, and even in spirituals, though with the assistance of his accompanist, Lawrence Brown, he can show animation, he is better when the atmosphere of the song is grave.

I heard a story of an appearance he was good enough to make some time ago before the children of the MacMillan Clubs in Vancouver. After hearing him a boy said to his comrades "Sinatra's dead!" The nobility of his tones had a tonic effect on one child's mind anyway.

Another young Canadian pianist, Sylvia Kamin, was heard in recital at Eaton Auditorium. She is not an artist of the dynamic order but has an intensely musical temperament and exquisite qualities of expression. She is especially sympathetic toward the gentle impressionism of Debussy and a lengthy and, in part, unfamiliar series of his short pieces was a feature. She also showed superior intellectual intuitions and ample technique in Beethoven's last Sonata, opus 111, which in intimacy surpasses all works in that form.

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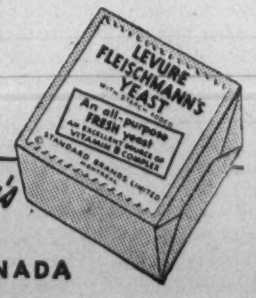

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FILM AND THEATRE

Screen Biography of The Great John L. Painstaking But Dull

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE must have been something rather special about John L. Sullivan to keep his legend alive so many years. You won't, however, discover what it was from his screen biography, "The Great John L.", Bing Crosby's first independent screen production. He was the world's greatest fighter, he had at least two beautiful women (Linda Darnell and Barbara Britten) clamoring to marry him, he made a fortune, squandered and drank it and ended up as a lecturer testifying to the value of temperance on the Chautauqua circuit. All this is described in the film with great earnestness and at considerable length, but none of it succeeds in making John L. Sullivan an interesting character or "The Great John L." an absorbing film. It's hard to say whether this is the fault of the story, the hero himself, or the actor (Greg McClure) who plays the central role. In fact you can hardly tell whether Greg McClure is a good actor giving a persuasive interpretation of a remarkably dull character, or just a dull character himself and perfectly at home in the role.

The film carries its hero to the height of his career and his historic meeting in the ring with Gentleman Jim Corbett. After this disastrous encounter the Great John L. begins to go to pieces and so does the story. The hero wanders from bar to bar, cadging drinks and growing more and more disreputable and unshaven; while the picture itself looks more and more like the dreary illustrative material he might have used for his later Chautauqua lectures.

Altogether "The Great John L." is a rather depressing picture, containing only one sequence one is likely to remember—the hero's encounter with a French ring champion, a bewitching type whose diabolical footwork is probably one of the funniest prize-ring demonstrations ever filmed. The most inept sequence is the one showing John L. Sullivan's meeting with Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Here, as in all the scenes portraying period notables the picture has the painstaking unreality of a Tussaud exhibit.

A Rural Musical

"State Fair" is the technicolor reconversion of a film made a dozen or more years ago from the Phil Stong novel. The current version is much more elaborate than the original film, since it has been embellished with a number of sprightly Rodgers and Hammerstein tunes as well as a rural setting which quite honestly admits to being a handsome sound set with Nature's hues competently taken over by a color expert.

The story itself however is as ardently rural as ever. Farmer Frake (Charles Winninger), his wife (Fay Bainter) and his son and daughter (Dick Haymes and Jeanne Crain) set out for the Iowa State Fair. Mrs. Frake hopes to win a cooking prize, Farmer Frake expects to carry off the Grand Award with his prize boar, Blue Boy, Son Wayne and Daughter Margey long for romance. So does Blue Boy. Practically everybody is made happy before the end of the picture. Margey meets a handsome Des Moines reporter (Dana Andrews), Wayne a beautiful red-headed singer (Vivian Blaine). Blue Boy recovers from a romantic swoon at the sight of a female competitor in time to win the Grand Award. Mother Frake's mincemeat, liberally laced with brandy, puts the judging committee, headed by Donald Meek, in a tissy.

"State Fair" is part of the current musical comedy approach to the rural districts. Nobody does a tap of work in the picture. Everybody sings and makes love, microphones spring up all over the place and in the big "I Owe Iowa" ensemble number Charles Winninger prances like a chorus boy. Pretty Jeanne Crain as the farmer's artless daughter has a different Tyrolean dirndl costume for every time she goes out to the barn or steps out on the farm porch. It's a big good-natured romp of a picture in its simple-hearted Hollywood fashion. Its best tune, "It's A Grand Night For Singing" will probably be heard around for the rest of the winter.

• •

Stepping Back to a Decent Sentiment

By LUCY VAN GOGH

IN THE DAYS when this critic began paying attention to the theatre, many years ago, one of its most valued contributors was the late J. M. Barrie. As the twentieth century progressed, the taste of the public gradually shifted away from the rather optimistic outlook on life of that playwright and his school, and their plays came to be regarded as somewhat old-fashioned. The circle seems now to have been completed. "The Hasty Heart," concurrently in production at the Royal Alexandra with a magnificent cast, would have greatly pleased the theatregoers of forty years ago, and greatly pleases the audiences of today; and by what is perhaps a mere coincidence, it too obtains its sentimental effects from some of the odder characteristics of the Scottish race, that strange combination of — well, whatever the Scots are a combination of.

Lachlan Maclachlan is a Scottish soldier who has never had a friend nor a sympathetic relative in all his twenty-one years, and who lives emotionally on nothing but his pride, which at the moment is expressing itself in he purchase of a piece of land in Ayrshire (of course with a but-and-ben), to which transaction he is devoting every penny of his army pay. He has been wounded and one kidney has been removed; the other has been damaged, and in consequence he has about six weeks to live, but he does not know this and is feeling fine. The entire play deals with the attitude towards him of the five other occupants of a convalescent ward in Burma, who have all been told of his doom, and of their nursing sister, who is the only feminine character.

By the end of Act Two Lachlan is convinced that he has at last found real friendship; in Act Three he learns of his fate, and decides that the feeling of these people for him was merely pity, which he savagely resents. In the end his resistance is of course broken down, and the audience has had its attention so cleverly concentrated on Lachlan's moods and the devices of the others for dealing with him that when the curtain falls one has entirely forgotten that Lachlan will be a dead man almost before the bill stickers have covered up the posters of the play.

In the interval between Barrie and John Patrick, the author of this piece, the critics invented a new word to describe this sort of thing. "The Hasty Heart" is unquestionably hokum, but hokum is a legitimate and permanent ingredient of the drama, and this is hokum of the finest quality. Every character in the piece, including the Negro who is learning his second word of English, is drawn with consummate theatrical skill, which makes possible the spreading of a very limited amount of dramatic material over the three acts without a single moment of dullness. All the cast rise fully to their opportunities, but these are somewhat greater for John Dall as the Scot, Dort Clark as the American (who has most of the work of breaking down the Scot's resistance), and Mary Stuart Macdonald as the nurse.

• •

LO, THE POOR ACTOR

THERE appears to be a belief held by many otherwise austere observers that the memoirs of stage favorites are always fascinating. My own feeling is that nothing could be much further from the facts, save the other widely-credited myth that the show always goes on. The truth is that virtually all autobiographies of actors are dull, hollow, and fatuous, even though they deal with performers who have had racy and amusing careers. Apparently the usual star is too hearty an extrovert and too unashamed an egoist to bother about anything more than the most superficial aspects of the life going on about him.

Richard Watts, Jr. in the *Saturday Review of Literature.*

BIRTHS

At St. Catharines on Tuesday, 6th November, 1945, the wife of Edward Platt Coy of a daughter.

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CONCERNING FOOD

How Now Brown Cow? More Milk For The World's Hungry People

By JANET MARCH

NOW that Sir John Boyd Orr has been appointed executive director of the Food and Agriculture Organization it is to be expected that more and more cows will appear on the face of the globe. This well-known Scottish expert on nutrition has long been known as a champion of that rather dull though useful animal, and if you ever catch Sir John he may easily give you a talk on the merits of milk, with a nice Scottish accent thrown in for your enjoyment.

Of course he wants his cow well fed, and the milk is to be handled in the most careful and cleanly way, all that goes without saying, but the thing which distresses Sir John is that most people don't begin to drink enough of the thing which he claims is the most perfect food.

The Russians at the Quebec conference caused what is getting to be thought of as the usual Russian flurry, by coming out and saying that they could not agree with some of the findings of the committees. Everyone expects little or major difficulties at international gatherings, but this time the general opinion was that these findings were self-evidently true so the Russian attitude came as a surprise.

One of the statements to which the Russian delegation took exception was that nutrition and child care standards are lower in the houses of working mothers than in the homes of women who spend their whole time on homecraft. This seems as obvious as that most of us have ten toes, but the Russians pointed out that they could not accept the implied inference that women who had homes to look after should be let out of industrial work, as their place in industry was too important. Russia must still need her mothers in her factories, while the nutrition committee of F.A.O. would like to benefit the cause of nutrition by getting them back into their homes.

If I were a wife and mother in Russia today I would give up any little dreams I had of having time to cook up a super dish of home made borsch, that plan of painting the kitchen chairs, and making little Boris a winter coat out of the good unworn piece of an old blanket. It looks as if the borsch will have to be the canned sort, and the chairs will stay shabby and Boris — oh, well, maybe the nursery school will fix him up.

It was interesting that the findings of the nutrition committee specifically mentioned that women without jobs were able to do better shopping for their families. A lot of people don't think there is much to shopping, and that anyone with the time can do it as well as anyone else. There, of course, is where the rub comes, for the woman with the job hasn't the time, even if she is a good shopper, and a really good shopper is as rare a bird as a really good cook. I always feel sorry for the working woman who reaches the shops at half past five when the rarer things are all gone and the clerks have worn out their good temper on the privileged morning shoppers.

In these days of thinking up new occupations someone should start a community shopping service where a woman in each block would do the shopping for the working housewives, no doubt for a small commission. I bet it would be worth the money to come home and find a good steak, some unbruised bananas for a fruit salad and a cauliflower which didn't look as if it had been dropped in the mud. After all if you work you still have to cook the stuff, and it is really too much to cram shopping and cooking into the time after you leave the office and the moment when your family will wait no longer to eat.

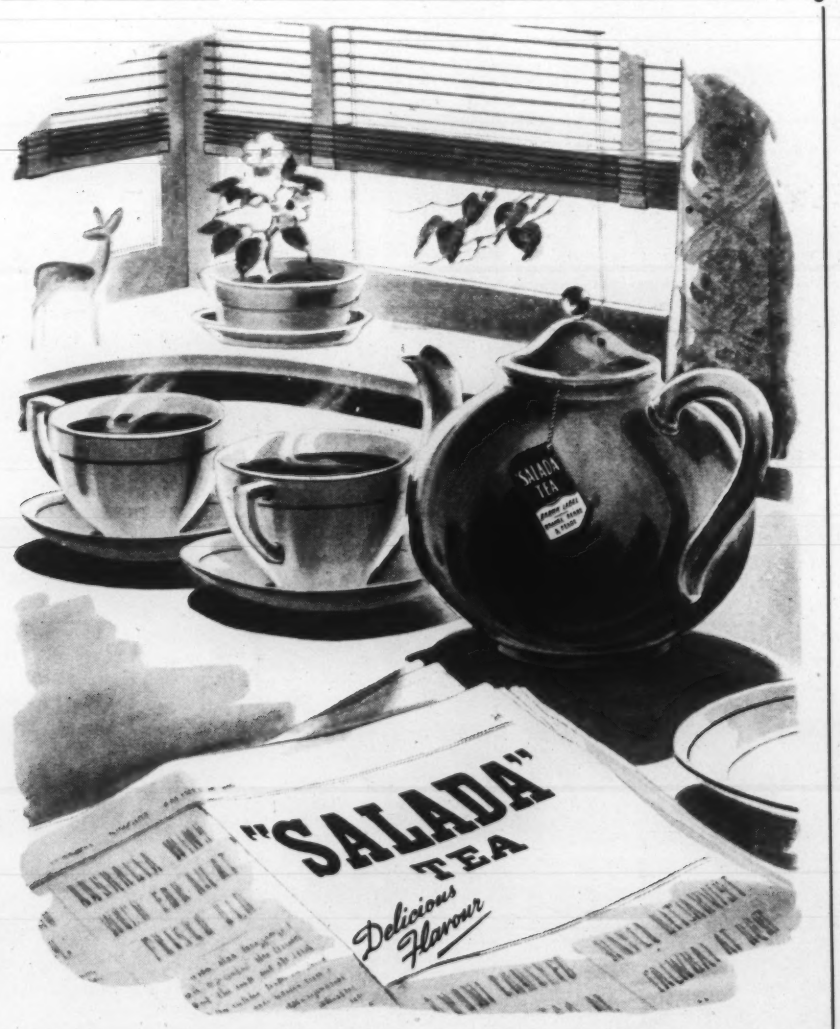
In the present unhappy state of the world Sir John Boyd Orr will not be able to see everyone drinking the quart of milk they should. No doubt he will begin working for this desirable state of affairs. We in this fortunate country, however, can use all the milk we like right now. We might begin with

Clam Chowder

This is a grand soup for Sunday night supper and it can be made and left to be re-heated.

2 cans of clams
½ pound of salt pork
4 onions
6 potatoes
3 tablespoons of butter (if you can spare it) otherwise shortening
3 tablespoonfuls of flour
1½ quarts of milk
Salt and pepper
Cayenne
Marjoram

Chop the clams up and be sure to cut fairly finely that piece of the clam which looks like yellow elastic. Save all the liquor. Fry the salt pork diced in small pieces till the pieces are brown, then add the potatoes also diced, and the onions chopped, and the liquor off the clams. Let this mixture simmer gently for fifteen minutes, and then add the chopped clams and cook for fifteen more minutes. Melt the butter and stir in the flour, and add the milk and stir till the milk thickens; flavor with salt, pepper, cayenne and marjoram, and then pour onto the clam mixture. Heat thoroughly and serve with crackers.



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Foreign Affairs in the Kitchen

By DOROTHY LASH COLQUHOUN

THERE probably isn't such a specimen alive as a host or hostess who doesn't visibly pale at the sudden news, that someone they have never seen before is coming for dinner. Theory and practise are as far apart as ever on these occasions and even the brave people who say they wouldn't be afraid to give Winston Churchill bacon and eggs if he appeared unexpectedly for a meal, would lose their nerve if this actually happened, and scramble around for a well hung roast of beef and their British Grandmother's recipe for Yorkshire pudding.

It's so easy to remain in a comfortable Canadian routine of chops, roasts, steaks, vegetables and pie, but once the news of your Indian Curry, Russian Borsch or Jambalayah gets about you'll be looked upon as an Intelligent Scul.

Whatever you are making don't be afraid to give a free hand to your imagination in improving the seasoning of anything sweet or savory. It's a pleasant creative feeling to

SIMPLE EXERCISES SHOULD BE A PART OF BABY'S DAILY ROUTINE

By Meredith Moulton Redhead, Ph. B.
Baby Food Counselor of Heinz Home Institute

BABIES grow weary of lying in one or two positions all day long, and their little muscles need exercise for proper development and coordination. So pediatricians advise simple exercises like these just before bathing: Take baby's hands in yours, slowly swing his arms down to his sides, up over his head and back to their normal position. Then take his feet in your hands and push his legs back to his body in a slow, rotating, bicycle motion. You'll find these exercises—if given gently—are a pleasant part of baby's routine.

Mealtime, too, can be a welcome interlude when you give your youngster foods he really enjoys. Heinz Baby Foods are famed for their fine, natural flavours—their rich, inviting colours. Babies take to them—and mothers know they can depend on foods labeled Heinz, a 76-year-old mark of quality.

Heinz BABY FOODS

hear people say they've never tasted anything like the flavor of your devilled venison steaks when you alone know the secret is that pinch of some special herbs not mentioned in the recipe.

Dishes that are not run-of-the-mill take time and thought but they pay dividends when the meal appears. Now that some imported things are coming back again these—added to our excellent selection of Canadian food—make it possible to work out an interesting menu for any travelled taste and gastronomic temperament.

Why not make a point of frequently discussing with your friends the possibilities of food which would appeal to a gathering cosmopolitan enough to include tastes ranging from Shirley Temple to Bernard Shaw? It's surprising the number of new ideas exchanged at such a time and once the subject gets under way often the most amusing and useful suggestions come from the most unexpected sources.

We have so much more good food than any other country in the world, not excepting the United States, that there is no excuse for not making the best of it. We can all take advantage of modern scientific information on the subject of vitamins and calories, and so on, but surely guarding our health needn't turn us into long-winded bores who talk in an anguished way of how to prolong it. Surely that's not life!

If it's too much of a hazard to try out dishes from other countries on your unsuspecting guests, relax and have an all-Canadian meal. For instance, the agricultural Farms at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, are turning out cheeses such as Brie, Stilton, Camembert, which compare favorably with any European make. When you have a highly seasoned main dish like curry or jugged hare serve wild or white rice, a green salad, (cut out dessert) and crackers with a choice of cheese. If you call it "Curry" start from scratch, be certain it's worthy of the name and not just a jaundiced white sauce to cover hard boiled eggs or the little bits of leather laughingly known as "the end of the roast."

Finally always try out a new menu first on the family if it's possible. They'll come forward with enough candid comments to give you added courage for the next time you try something unusual and off the beaten track.

Borsch

1 medium sized boiling fowl
3 quarts boiling water
1 pint strained tomatoes
6 large beets (chopped or cut in strips)
2 large onions
2 potatoes (cut in cubes)
1 small head celery (shopped)
1 teaspoonful salt
⅛ teaspoonful pepper
2 tablespoons sugar
Small pinch citric acid
3 egg yolks beaten

There are many schools of thought in making borsch. Any strong beef, veal or chicken stock may be used as a base and all manner of garnishes are used, such as forcemeat, and dumplings. Always serve sour cream added just before serving, or passed separately in a gravy boat. Cut up bird, add water, vegetables, salt and pepper. Cook slowly 2-3 hours, add sugar and citric acid and boil 3 minutes. Stir 1 pint of liquid into yolks gradually to prevent curdling. Add some of the vegetables when serving soup.

Devilled Venison Slices

Cut 6 thin slices in the shape of minute steaks from a cold venison roast (no fat or bones). Season highly on both sides with mixed salt and cayenne and brush with lukewarm butter. Spread with following mixture:

1 tablespoon prepared mustard
2 teaspoons red currant jelly
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon grated onion
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1½ teaspoons finely chopped chives or onions
1 small clove garlic (very finely chopped)
1 teaspoon grated horseradish
¼ teaspoon nutmeg

After spreading slices, dip in fine bread crumbs and arrange in a well buttered casserole or baking pan. Bake in a hot oven (400-425°) ten minutes on each side. Arrange on hot platter, garnish with sliced lemon, water cress and grilled mushrooms. With this serve red currant jelly, mixed with equal parts of grated horseradish.

Chicken Curry

1 chicken (jointed in 8-10 pieces)
2 finely chopped onions
1 clove garlic (very finely chopped)
1 teaspoon turmeric
1 teaspoon chillies
2 apples chopped
3 tablespoons seeded raisins
½ teaspoon ground ginger
6 or 8 tablespoons butter
1½ teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon coriander seed
2 tablespoons curry powder
4 cups water

Fry onions and garlic in butter until browned, add condiments. Then add chicken, cook until light brown, add apples, raisins, water and simmer until chicken is tender. Thicken sauce if necessary. An iron pot is good for curry, or heavy aluminum. Half the attraction of serving curry is the ritual of passing a variety of garnishes such as, peanuts, cocoanut, chopped green pepper, chutney, Bombay duck and anything unusual to be found.

Jambalayah (A Creole Dish)

1½ cups cold chicken, veal or lamb (cut not too small)
1 cup boiled rice
1½ cups strained tomatoes
1 large onion (chopped)
1 green pepper
½ cup celery (chopped)
1 teaspoon brown sugar
Salt and pepper
Add any favorite seasonings

Mix ingredients together and cook 15 minutes on top of stove. Turn into casserole, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a 375° oven for 1 hour. Sautéd mushrooms are an interesting addition.

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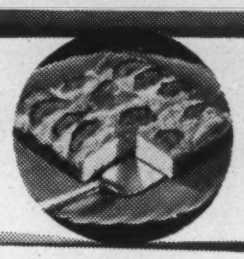
long on lusciousness



MAGIC Dutch Apple Cake

2 cups flour
½ tsp. salt
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
4 tbs. butter
1 egg
4 tbs. sugar
6 tbs. milk
2 apples

Sift together dry ingredients; cut in butter with two knives; add sugar; mix lightly. Drop egg into cup, unbeaten, add milk ice cold. Turn on to floured board, shape dough; put on greased sheet. Pare and cut apples into eighths; press into parallel rows into dough; sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and dot with butter, mixed together in the proportion of two tbs. sugar and ½ tsp. cinnamon. Bake at 400°F. 20 minutes.

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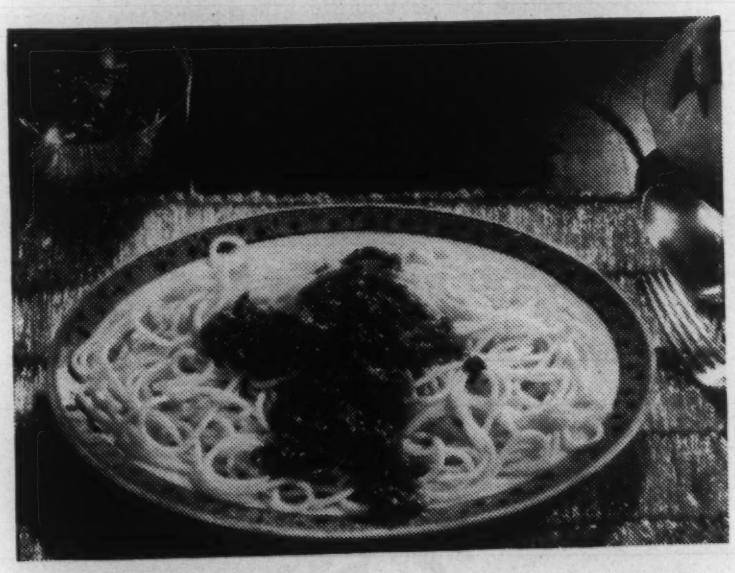

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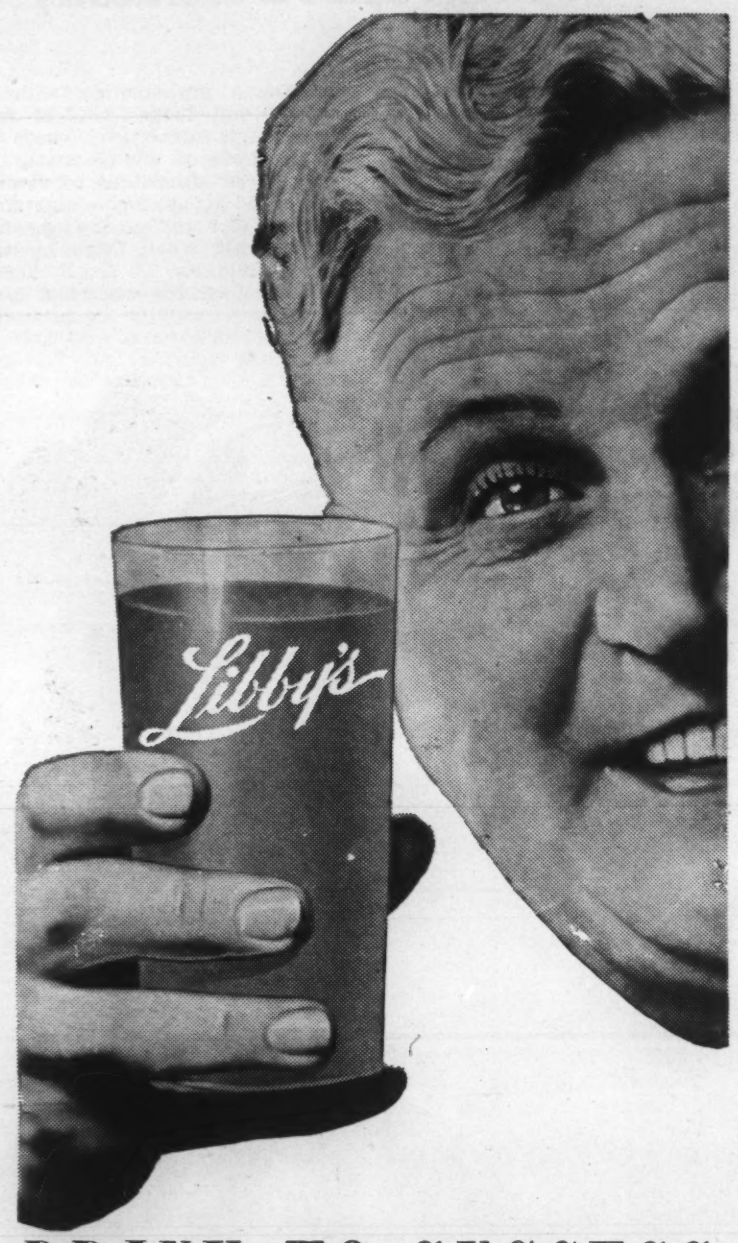
OXO SAUCE
(For Six)

3 tbs. bacon or pork dripping; 4 tbs. chopped onion; 3 tbs. diced celery; 3 tbs. diced carrots; 2 tbs. diced green pepper; 4 tbs. flour; 2 cups boiling water; 4 OXO cubes or 4 teaspoons Fluid OXO; 1½ tsps. salt; ¼ tsp. pepper; 1 cup tomato juice. Cook vegetables in dripping until lightly browned; blend in flour. Stir in boiling water. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Add OXO, salt, pepper. Cover. Simmer gently ten minutes. Add tomato juice. Reheat.



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THE OTHER PAGE

Arnhem Flashback: The Tale of Lili Marlene and the Little Dutch Lady

By JOHN H. M. YOCOM

WITH little emphasis on the imagination, one could say that Lili Marlene started the Battle of Arnhem with a bang, and, furthermore, that a quaint little Dutch lady stopped it for a few minutes during the epic nine-day siege in September 1944. A song about a lovely demi-mondaine drew first fire in one area of the airborne invasion, while a prim Dutch grandmother with an umbrella stilled the guns of men of the First Airborne Division as well as those of the Germans.

How these absurdities of modern war popped up during a nightmare of terror, dirt and misery was told us last April, when Flight-Lieutenant Bill Williams, an R.A.F. liaison intelligence officer, who had been dropped and then managed to escape with that pitifully small band, heard that the Canadians had liberated the place—and this time for keeps! He bundled two of us into a jeep up in Germany and drove back to Holland. For seven months he had been awaiting just this moment to return to Arnhem, that dignified, prosperous Dutch Community on the lower Rhine, which drew the world's spotlight on its tragic stage last year.

As we drove through the desolate town and then four kilometers beyond to the suburb of Osterbeek, Bill Williams, a man of fifty with last war ribbons, had a twinkle in his eye. He was humming "Lili Marlene" when we arrived at the Hartenstein hotel and park, where Major-General Urquhart had set up his divisional headquarters during the battle. The Jerries had left things much the same as they were that night when the airborne boys had stolen away on their ghostly creep through the enemy-held woods down to the darkened Rhine. On that narrow shore the rescue boats had waited.

We saw a badly damaged building. Inside, the rooms were littered with broken rifles, spent bullets and empty shells, maps and other paraphernalia of war. The basement, which had been a medical dressing station, still contained blood-stained tables and medical utensils: Broken stretchers lay on the floor. Out in the backyard were scattered shrapnel-torn helmets, gas masks, red berets, wrecked and tire-stripped jeeps, various colored parachutes.

Nothing in all those things to explain why Bill Williams continued to hum "Lili Marlene". *Underneath the lamplight.* He puzzled us.

"OVER by those woods," Bill said, pointing to the west, "our boys gave a thrilling Sunday performance of 'Lili Marlene'—and what applause they got!"

An English padre drove up, hopped out of his jeep, straightened a white cross that the Germans had erected over a large grave along the main road. On it were the words "Hier liegen 35 Englische Soldaten".

Bill walked over to the padre. They talked seriously for a few minutes but they were too far away for us to hear the conversation. When Bill joined us, I noticed that the twinkle had gone. His eyes showed deeper understanding. He had stopped humming.

"What about Lili, Bill?"

Back in a flash came the smile.

"Great little girl", he said with a chuckle. "She was loved by both sides in this war but first by Rommel's Afrika Corps. I suppose it was the gal of underneath-the-lamplight fame that got the party in this sector rolling last year. Our flight of gliders landed that Sunday afternoon in a field about a mile or so down the road. After we brought out our jeeps, the boys drove to their proper positions around the perimeter. Four German officers in a staff car foolishly attempted a get-away and ran into one of our Bren-gun posts at a cross-roads. Except for them we saw no Germans for a long time, that is, Germans who wanted to fight."

"Any prisoners, Bill?"

"Sure," Bill replied, "but they weren't fighters, only Jerry headquarters staff people, mostly military clerks and what not. We found them in this hotel, herded them into the tennis courts, shut the chicken-wire gates, left them there. All afternoon we were undisturbed digging our slit trenches in the back-yard. The prisoners sulked and refused to dig any holes for themselves—and damned if we would! Thought they'd soon be rescued, I guess."

Williams was now leading us on a little inspection of those famous slit trenches, which winter rains had started to wash in.

"Then as late summer twilight descended," he continued, "we sat back in our fox-holes, waiting for General Dempsey to come up for us. A wizard way to cross the Rhine and maybe win the war, thought we. No shooting."

"But where does Lili come in?" we asked, sensing an absurdity in the tale.

"I'm coming to that." Bill paused. "Some of the Joes in the King's Own Scottish Borderers were getting fed up with the dullness. A wag amongst them wrote a new set of lyrics for 'Lili Marlene'. This Scots Bing Crosby coached a dozen and a half other glider pilot lads on the new version, which ran something like this:

"'Come on out, you ——, aren't you going to fight?
You dirty Nazi ——, ye gods, it'll soon be night'."

Bill didn't merely *say* the lyrics; he *sang* them—and effectively, as we stood there behind that hotel, which seven months before had seen war at its cruellest and grimmest and which only two days before had been captured by the Canadians.

"Well," continued Bill, "Jerry might have missed the words but he knew the tune. It was more than he could take."

"'We dropped in from Blighty for this show.
Come on, let's go, and then we'll blow. . .'

"Before the chorus was finished, the Germans opened up on us. Those trees were full of snipers and things were pretty merry for a while. The K.O.S.B.'s had a good time."

Bill paused a moment, for he was recalling a sequel to the song episode.

"But the real laugh came about

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midnight when things let up a bit. We heard a banging on the wire gates in the tennis courts. The prisoners had changed their minds about digging slit trenches. Their spokesman said they now wanted to borrow our shovels and would we, please, not sing that song again until they had dug their trenches—and fixed up their wounded!"

But Lili Marlene had done her job and was no longer needed. By Monday morning the Germans in the surrounding woods were ready to start an all-out hammering and earnestly began pouring in the heavy stuff. How that house managed to escape destruction no one will ever know. Regular rations, Bill related, lasted until Tuesday, when the operation was to have been completed. But the water situation was another thing, and that brought the old Dutch woman into the battle.

Perhaps the Germans forgot that the hotel was connected with the waterworks of Arnhem, a couple of miles away; perhaps some senior staff officer had a twisted sense of humor—or maybe, generosity. Anyway, the water was not turned off at first. Our veteran of two wars said it was quite a treat to run across the narrow, open strip from his slit trench to the house, dodging tracer, and there find taps that worked and toilets that flushed. Nor did any of the British particularly wonder where that water came from until it was finally shut off. Now the men had to take turns racing along a machine-gun-swept clearing to a maddening pump that always needed priming. Much as the airborne personnel in the hotel missed the convenience of tap water, there was another brave soul that missed it more.

She was a little old Dutch woman, who lived in a cottage at the bottom of the tree-lined lane leading towards the river. Bill told us that every one believed all houses in the vicinity had been evacuated shortly after the drop on Sunday afternoon. How this dear soul was missed and what she endured in the midst of battle until Thursday will ever remain a minor military mystery.

The morning advanced. The sun broke through clouds and seemed to grow hotter with the shelling. Out from the cottage stepped this Dutch heroine. She looked about seventy. On her silvery, smooth hair was perched a chic little black hat, trimmed with an orange flower. Her black silk dress—obviously her finest—had crisp white cuffs and a frill collar. She carried an umbrella for protection from the sun.

After carefully locking the door of her cottage, she turned and boldly started up the lane towards the highway. Our men in their trenches stopped firing. The Germans noticed this and stopped too. Gradually, the first quiet moments in five days and nights descended over this part of Osterbeck. Not even a bird's song broke the stillness.

A Dutch grandmother had stopped the war.

A grinning, six-foot glider pilot left a Bren gun, jumped out of his trench, and ran down the lane to greet her. Not a shot was fired. The modern knight in grimy battle-dress offered an arm to his lady and gallantly escorted her up the path to the opposite side of the hotel. There a waiting jeep drove her out of the perimeter. Through her shell-shaken thoughts, she had decided, so she told an interpreter, to go to the Arnhem waterworks commissioner and complain that her house had been cut off.

Arthur Maxwell, appearing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre in "Rose Marie" for 2 weeks starting Nov. 19.

Another Slant on The Punning Art

By JOHN F. DAVIDSON

THE pun is forever cropping up among the pundits. The perennial debate as to its respectability as a form of wit was continued in a recent article in a well-known monthly. I was reminded by this sketch that I have not seen in print many examples of a parallel form—it might be called "first cousin of the pun". Many people have either never heard this series, or have quickly forgotten the rather droll anecdotes. I shall make them short and to the point.

One day a motorist ran over a farmer's dog. Since the dog had seemed responsible, the driver failed to stop. Passing the farm the next day, he hailed the farmer who was working near the roadside with a natural "How's your dog?"

Replied the farmer somewhat gloomily: "I did".

IF YOU do not see the point at once, cheer up: you are in good company; just take another look at the dialogue, and the light may begin to break! Or try this one.

A tramp stopped in front of a leather-goods store where a group of trunks of various sizes was on display. Large price-tags announced: THIS SIZE FOR $20 . . . THIS SIZE FOR $15 . . . THIS SIZE FOR $10 . . . etc. Said the tramp as he moved along: "Whew! So do I".

THE next relates to the fishing season; surely it is never too late in the season for a fish story. They had just reached a secluded brook that looked like the means to a sure trout-dinner when Joe spotted a warning sign: DON'T FISH HERE. He thoughtfully scratched his head and asked his friend: "I don't know, do they?"

SCOTS and Scottish-Canadians should be canny enough to ken the next without prompting; how fast can the rest of you solve it?

Sandy took his girl to the restaurant and asked: "Now, Maggie, will you have ice-cream or a meringue?"

Quick as a flash came the answer: "Oh no, you're right, Sandy".

As a reward to those who have waded thus far, I end with a lighter story, perhaps a psychological cousin of the above type, although possibly better known. If you are one of the John Q. Publics who have been experiencing long waits for railway tickets lately . . . 'nuff said.

With fifteen men queued up behind him, all desperately hoping to catch the 5.25, he plunked down a fifty-cent piece with: "I want to go to Hamilton":

"You can't go there for fifty cents," replied the agent with polite exasperation.

"Well, where can I go?" asked the public nuisance.

The fifteen men told him.

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Inflation in Britain Is Already Advanced

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The blunt truth, according to Mr. Layton, is that Britain is in an advanced stage of inflation, and while some observers, admitting this, contend that inflation in the realm of luxury goods is nothing to worry about, the majority of the people, having never taken the matter seriously, unfortunately do not realize what is happening and dismiss any suggestion thereof with the old "it can't happen here" attitude.

It is the Government's task to inform the nation just where the present danger lies and what they must do to avoid it.

London.

INFLATION is a real enough threat in Britain, but no two people agree about what it is, how far it has developed, or at what stage we should begin to get worried. Granted that inflation is caused by a pressure of money on a limited supply of goods and services and that its manifestation is rising prices, does it follow that any price increase is inflationary and therefore bad?

On this fundamental point there is wide disagreement. Nor is there any unanimity in believing that Britain has already achieved a disconcerting degree of inflation. Prices have been controlled at little above pre-war levels in some important food categories; in the uncontrolled sphere they have advanced anything up to 200 per cent and more on the 1939 level.

But that, say some observers, does not mean inflation, since developments in the "optional fringe" of purchasing mean nothing to the general picture. Control the prices of the necessary things and ration consumption and there can be no inflation, whatever happens in grey or black or unessential markets. There are still others who, agreeing that there is a measure of inflation, do not think it anything to worry about.

Where the Government stands on these questions only the Government knows, but certain reflections should be occupying the official intelligence.

The blunt truth is that Britain is in a considerably advanced state of actual inflation, and is presented with the threat of much more.

It is not to the point to say that the administrative apparatus of taxation, price control and rationing has prevented the appearance of inflation in the sphere of "necessary" purchasing. They have, indeed, performed an invaluable service in shielding the economy from inflation, in the same way as an umbrella keeps off the rain. But an umbrella does not disperse raincloud. And inflationary rain has irrigated the whole of the uncontrolled field very thoroughly. A suit of clothes that cost $45 before the war costs more than $90 now; a 12 cent peach costs $1.20; a $90 carpet costs $315-$450; a 25 cent ream of writing paper costs $1.00-$1.20; coal that cost $6.75 a ton now costs more than twice as much. And there are hundreds of millions of money saved that are poised like a Damocles sword, ready to cut the last price restraints when the people choose.

The economists who argue that inflation is a matter of mal-administration, and think that the relation of purchasing power to available

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Union Labor Rocking the Boat

By P. M. RICHARDS

LABOR, everywhere striking for higher pay, does not seem to realize that its position has changed with the ending of the war—that it is demanding increases at the very time that management is least able to make new cost commitments. Today the lush wartime conditions of cost irresponsibility are gone. No longer are employers working on cost-plus munition contracts, free from fear that high cost of production will kill business. Today price is again a factor. At the moment there is a very big accumulated demand for goods of all kinds, but with industry's new powers of production it should not take long to satisfy this, and thereafter the market is likely to be a highly competitive one, particularly in the foreign field. It should not be forgotten that in the period between the two wars, no less than one-third of Canada's annual national income, on the average, came from foreign trade.

Continuing to produce several times as much wheat and forest products and metals as we can possibly consume ourselves, and with our great increase in manufacturing capacity during the war (for much of which poduction overseas markets must be found if this new capacity is to be employed), we are certainly not likely to be any less dependent on foreign trade in the future. Because of the tremendous destruction of wealth in the past six years, the purchasing power of foreign buyers is likely to be considerably below the pre-war level. Comparative price and quality will necessarily be scrutinized much more closely. Unduly high production costs will mean high prices and fewer sales. And fewer sales will mean less employment.

Part of an Organization

The big fact that labor has to learn is that it is part of an economic organization which must work with reasonable smoothness and efficiency if its products and services are to hold the favor of consumers and furnish the maximum of employment and general prosperity. Canadian and U.S. labor has never understood this. When take-home pay has been hit by declines in production resulting from consumers' inability to purchase at the prices asked, labor has usually sought to remedy its situation by demanding hour-wage increases which, when granted, have resulted in further decreasing the volume of employment by raising prices and reducing demand. Labor has shown too much concern for the amount in the weekly pay-envelope and not enough for the amount of its yearly income.

Labor today is insisting on carrying over into peacetime the high pay of the war years; with little regard for the ability of industry to pay the wage rates asked and completely oblivious of the fact that the real provider of employment is not the management but the consumer of industry's products. If Canadian prices can't meet competition, the world won't buy Canadian goods, or it will buy less of them. If all prices—Canadian and those of foreign competitors—are high in relation to public purchasing power, consumers everywhere will reduce their buying and living standards will decline.

But, says labor, high wages will mean high public purchasing power. That would be true to a degree if everyone received the high wages of industry, but obviously everyone does not. Since industry accounts for less than one-third of those gainfully employed, it follows that the other two-thirds or more would not only receive no benefit but would actually be at a disadvantage, since, with no increase in income, they would have to pay the higher prices for industry's products occasioned by the rise in industrial wages. Thus, uneconomically high industrial wages would mean that one section of the population, union labor, would be getting a larger part of the national income, at the expense of other population groups not similarly organized for aggressive action.

We Need a Bigger Cake

Actually there is another course open to labor, and that is to strive, in cooperation with all other groups in the economy, to bring about a production and national income large enough to permit of satisfactory shares for all. This may sound visionary, and is admittedly less immediately effective than grabbing for oneself, but it is likely to be considerably more truly productive over the long-term. In fact, it is the only course that can give real and lasting economic health.

Union labor's present tactics are drawing upon it a good deal of public ill-will. But, before condemning it, we might remember that labor is by no means the only group inclined to use high-pressure methods without regard for the public good. This is said to be the age of pressure group government. We can't reasonably blame labor for trying to improve its wage and working conditions, providing it does not use unlawful means. But there are serious aspects of this wave of strikes and strike-threats which deserve our attention, including that of labor itself. One, already mentioned, is that this is a dangerous time in which to subject the economy to additional strain. Canada's position in world trade is already none too secure; no group would suffer more than labor itself in the event of a trade collapse.

Another consideration is that there are sinister elements within the ranks of organized labor itself (as all informed labor men know), which appear to be using current labor restiveness as a means for the destruction of the present social-economic system. The aim of these elements seems to be anarchy rather than socialism. As we said here last week, the people of Canada have repeatedly indicated that they don't want national socialism. Much less do they want anarchy. But there seems to be more than a possibility that they will get it. This is the time, this column thinks, for all good men to come to the aid of the party—Canada's party.

Dominion Women Officers Attend Course at Sandhurst

The war saw women enrolled in practically every branch of the armed services, but the high-tide of the feminine invasion was reached when for the first time in history members of the A.T.S. and Dominion women officers were admitted to courses at Sandhurst Wing Staff College, Camberley. Of the ten who are attending classes and studying with men seven are from the British Isles, two from East Africa and one from Canada. The Canadian officer is Captain Evelyn Hallett, of Toronto (left above), map-reading with Captain R. Van de Laan, Netherlands, and Subaltern A. F. Tabuteau, of Nottingham. Groups of officers from various parts of the British Commonwealth were selected for special courses at Sandhurst Wing Staff College. The photograph below affords a glimpse of the buildings and grounds, where the class is engaged in map-making. Britain's crack military college is within ten miles of Aldershot and thus is conveniently placed for keeping in touch with military training.

Both sexes use the same mess. They enjoy coffee during the morning break.

(*Continued from Page 42*)

goods means nothing provided the Government adopts the right sort of planning, find their answer here. Not until the stage is reached where the ordinary man, or the green-grocer's shop, or the office, or the factory, or the combine, ceases to have any control at all over the disposal of funds, and the authorities determine the size and canalize the direction of every dollar of expenditure, will it be safe to rely on "administration" to tackle the inflation question. And not even a determined Labor Government will ever get to that stage, not in a hundred years.

Up to the People

The crux of the question is, indeed, at the opposite end of the stick. The Government can certainly do no more in peace than it has done in war, when it had powers and arguments that are inapplicable now. It is for the people to play their part.

All that they were directed to do in the way of saving and curtailing expenditure they must now do voluntarily. And they must do much more. They must realize something that was never made plain to them in wartime, that the savings of the years 1939-45, and before that, must not be regarded as representing a legitimate claim upon post-war production. The reservoir must be kept a reservoir and not converted into a flood of purchasing power.

The workers must understand that they must restrain their inclination to demand higher wage rates. Already there are signs that labor will attempt to atone for lost war earnings, and for reduced overtime, by insisting on increased hourly wage rates. What would mean a direct addition to production costs, involving higher prices with their spiral effect, and would also maintain wage packets in the presence of smaller production by the earner.

The people must understand that very heavy taxation must continue, unless some new way is found of draining off purchasing power in excess of the current ability of industry and commerce to satisfy its demands.

The question is, who will make the nation understand all this? The Government has mostly given up talking about inflation, and the new savings campaign bleats of the need to save without saying what the need is.

The people never really have believed that inflation meant anything. They may have heard of what happened in Germany after the last war, and what has happened in the Middle and Far East during this one. But they say that cannot happen in Britain.

Neither can it, in the sense that the whole administrative apparatus could collapse. But something dangerously near it could happen, and what is happening already is sufficiently serious to threaten the whole process of reconstruction.

The people must be shown what the danger is and told how they must avert it, for it is their danger and their obligation.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Predict Higher Gold Production For British Columbia in 1946

By JOHN M. GRANT

WITH most of the activity directed toward the ultimate mining of gold, prospecting, exploration and development has been going on actively in several parts of British Columbia, and as pointed out by the Department of Mines the results obtained so far, the activity of prospectors and the interest shown both by British Columbia and outside capital, are encouraging. Expectations that the mining of gold there will obtain new productive and explorative levels are borne out by developments at the producing mines and the fact that prospectors have been unusually active this year in the unstaked mineral areas. Activity of stakers this year is likely to establish a record since 1939. Up to October 15 of the current year 3,546 mineral claims have been recorded, plus 159 placer leases, and returns from four mining divisions remain to be counted, with August the busiest month. A steady decline occurred from 1938 throughout the war years until 1944, which saw the trend reversed with 2,626 claims and 196 placer leases recorded.

•

Barring unfortunate contingencies the Department of Mines anticipates an improvement in lode-gold production in 1946. For the current year the estimated value of British Columbia's mineral production is $54,600,000, which is about $300,000 less than in 1944. Lode-gold production and copper are expected to show the main decline but the output of silver, lead and zinc will be higher. A large loss will be shown in mercury, of which there was no production this year. The inadequate supply of labor together with shutdowns for rehabilitation of plant accounts for the decrease in gold. The Department has sent a questionnaire to operators designed to determine probable labor requirements with the object of assisting the placement of personnel being discharged from the Armed Forces and incidentally, of directing attention of men being discharged to opportunities in the mining industry.

•

Bralorne Mines, the foremost producer of gold in Western Canada, and the only British Columbia operator to better its ore position in the face of wartime difficulties, will expand operating capacity as speedily as possible from 550 to 750 tons a day and at the same time change over the mill to cyanidation to improve extraction. The management plans to take in low grade parts of the veins not mined during the recent difficult years, hence gold production will not be increased in proportion. Ore reserves are the highest in the company's history and the proposed program should be completed next year. A large exploration campaign is also in sight as soon as labor is available so that the mine can be opened up well ahead of production requirements. Already the mine is responding to the better labor conditions and production is up to 8,000 tons a month as against a low of 6,900 tons a month during the summer and it is hoped the rate can be raised to 12,000 tons a month very shortly.

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Following some weeks of intensive construction and repair work Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. is resuming underground development and production. For a time the milling rate will be kept down while attention is concentrated on development work, but this will result in a faster return to large scale operations. The main

(*Continued on Page 47*)

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Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 25c per share in Canadian currency has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1945, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 64 at:

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The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of November 1945, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 30th day of November, 1945.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th day of November to the 30th day of November, 1945, inclusive and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy countries or countries formerly occupied by enemies is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe is restricted, and to residents of China is prohibited, but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an authorized dealer, i.e. a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States Currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as noted above may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A., with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

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Holders of Bearer Share Warrants who have not yet secured new talons with dividend coupons numbered 61 to 80 inclusive are hereby notified that same are available. The talon only should be detached from the Bearer Share Warrants and presented at or forwarded to the office of the Secretary, Imperial Oil Limited, 56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada, by registered mail (with return address clearly indicated) when a new supply of coupons bearing the same serial number as the Warrant from which the talon is detached, will be issued in exchange therefor.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

H. L. B., Guelph, Ont.—Speculative possibilities of CENTRAL PORCUPINE MINES lie in its location between the large Porcupine producers, but I understand the management has no early intention of resuming exploration. No work was done in 1944 and a large area remains unexplored. Considerable diamond drilling has been carried out to date and exploration from the 1,000-foot level of the Goldale shaft of Coniaurum Mines without however locating an orebody. At the end of 1944 the company reported over $11,000 in cash, $46,125 Dominion of Canada bonds, and shares in other companies at cost of $137,192 (quoted value $147,070).

L. R. M., Sussex, N.B. — VERMILATA OILS LIMITED, with associated interests, recently acquired the Niagara property which ties on to Quemont Mining Corporation on the north, Joliet-Quebec on the east and Waite Amulet on the west, in Rouyn township, Quebec. A new company known as Quejo Mines has been formed. A diamond drilling program is now under way but little can yet be said about its possibilities except that the location is interesting.

T. H. P., Barrie, Ont.—The high yield on WAITE AMULET MINES stock has been indicative of some uncertainty surrounding the outlook for copper and zinc and the possibility of a reduction in the dividend. The expectation of a reduced dividend has come to pass and 15 cents will be paid in December as compared with previous quarterly dividends of 20 cents. Earnings for the first half of the year were barely 37 cents as against 55 cents in the like period of 1944, and company officials anticipate a further decline for the last half of the current year. The mine has been at full productive capacity to keep up with the war demands and as a result ore reserves have been considerably depleted, which are believed sufficient, at recent mill capacity, for around five years. It is possible the peacetime metal situation may mean the daily tonnage will have to be cut and naturally this would be reflected in earnings. For the last nine Waite quarterly dividends 20 cents was paid. Current assets at the end of 1944 exceeded current liabilities by over $6,000,000.

N. M. C., Montreal, Que.—A net profit of $4,959 after all charges, including interest, exchange, etc., was reported by CANADIAN POWER AND PAPER INVESTMENTS LTD. for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1945, compared with $3,107 for the previous year. The balance sheet shows investments of $4,203,536 with market value of $1,410,178 compared with investments of $4,292,708 with market value of $1,144,037 on July 31, 1944.

J. D. T., Pembroke, Ont.—I have no recent information of any activity on the part of NEW MANCO GOLD MINES which acquired the property of Manco Gold Mines. I understand about three years ago the Toronto sheriff seized and took in execution all right or interest which Manco Gold Mines Limited might have in 755,002 shares New Manco Gold Mines and proposed to sell these at auction. The last address I have for an official of New Manco is—c/o F. S. Hutchison, Brampton, Ontario.

D. W. S., Chatsworth, Ont.—A large tonnage of good grade copper-gold ore has been indicated on the QUEMONT MINING CORPORATION property and there are possibilities of substantial additions. As yet it is impossible to estimate the tonnage

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Increased Resistance Probable

BY HARUSPEX

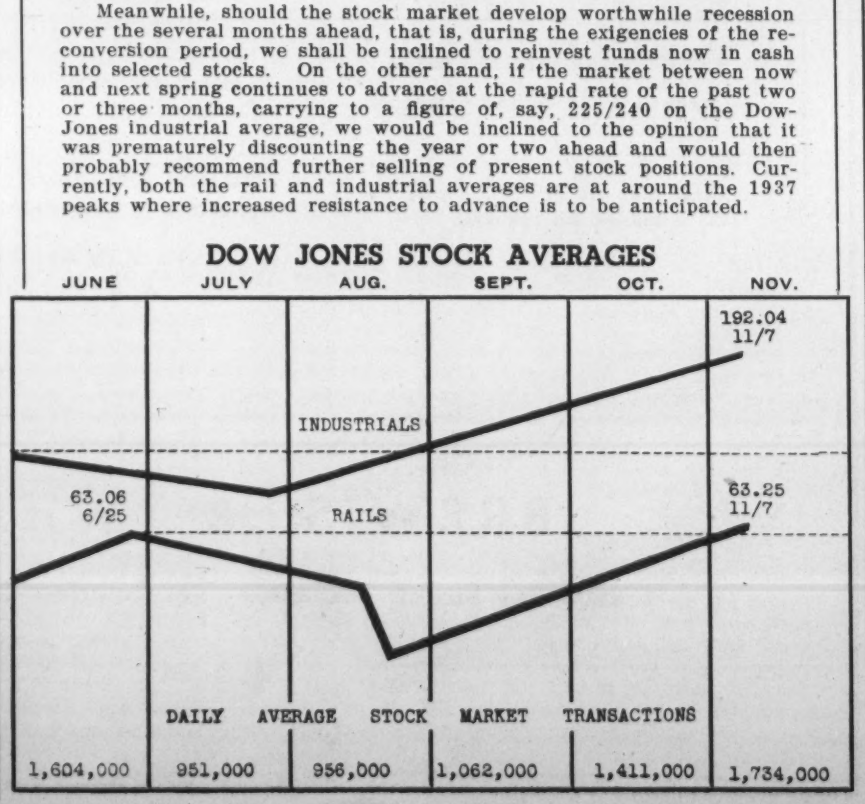
CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: We regard stocks, following broad advance on the basis of high war earnings, as in a distributive zone preparatory to cyclical, or substantial intermediate, decline.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

In the first half of 1943, following the accumulation of stocks during the depressed price area of 1941 to mid-1942, we counseled profit-taking on a portion of investment holdings—profits then being quite substantial in the list of stocks that we had recommended. Our policy, as then outlined, was to hold the balance of stocks until the anticipated initial postwar prosperity period arrived, or until the market indicated that it was discounting such a period. Normally, the postwar prosperity interval could witness an initial market peak around early 1947, ensuing hesitation or weakness, with another point of strength in late 1949, provided foreign trade has revived and a building boom, which should then be flourishing, is not choked off by too high costs.

Meanwhile, should the stock market develop worthwhile recession over the several months ahead, that is, during the exigencies of the reconversion period, we shall be inclined to reinvest funds now in cash into selected stocks. On the other hand, if the market between now and next spring continues to advance at the rapid rate of the past two or three months, carrying to a figure of, say, 225/240 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, we would be inclined to the opinion that it was prematurely discounting the year or two ahead and would then probably recommend further selling of present stock positions. Currently, both the rail and industrial averages are at around the 1937 peaks where increased resistance to advance is to be anticipated.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable December 15, 1945, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on November 17, 1945. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 9, 1945

PICKLE CROW
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 33

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Monday, December 31st, 1945, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Friday, November 30th, 1945.

By Order of the Board
G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary-Treasurer

Toronto, Ont., November 12th, 1945.

Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Registry C1023, has been issued to the Century Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn., authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance, Aircraft Insurance, excluding insurance against loss of or damage to an aircraft by fire or transportation, Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against loss of or damage to an automobile by fire or transportation, Guarantee Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance, Sickness Insurance and Theft Insurance.

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Consolidated Press Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 22

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share on the class "A" shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1945, payable on the 2nd day of January, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1945.

By order of the Board,

E. L. Patchet,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
September 18, 1945.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 50 cents per share has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, payable January 2nd, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 30th, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

November, 7th, 1945.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 50c per share in Canadian Currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1945, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 64 at:—

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto, Canada

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1945, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 30th day of November, 1945.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th day of November, to the 1st day of December, 1945, inclusive and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy countries or countries formerly occupied by enemies is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe is restricted, and to residents of China is prohibited, but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an authorized dealer, i.e. a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States Currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as noted above may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A., with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. MULLINGER,
General Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Ontario.
7th November, 1945.

The secretary, International Petroleum Company, Limited, 56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada, will on request and when available, forward to the holder of any bearer share warrant of the Company, a copy of the Company's Annual Report for the fiscal year ending 1945.

of ore with any degree of accuracy as the ore appears to occur in two or more orebodies, one below the other. However, from results to date two or three million tons is suggested with an average grade of quarter ounce gold and two per cent copper. So far no thought has been given to the size of a mill as more information must be first ascertained as to the ore situation, such as dimensions and character of the reserves. A big winter program of drilling is planned to determine the location of a production shaft and provide detailed information as to the shape and tonnage of the presently known ore, hence, next year should be productive of really interesting news. These facts should help you to decide whether or not you wish to make an "investment" in Quemont.

Maple Leaf Milling Co. Limited

CANADA in the war years was one of the outstanding providers of food and food products for the armed forces and with the cessation of hostilities in both theatres of war the Dominion will have to help feed the peoples of devastated countries for years to come. Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited as the largest flour milling company in the British Empire will continue to send flour to Europe in substantial quantities. At the recent annual meeting of shareholders D. C. MacLachlan, President, stated that the company's mills since 1939 had worked at capacity and he expected these mills would have to operate at capacity for at least another two years. There was an enormous demand for Canadian flour and wheat, he stated. The company is producing approximately 15,000 barrels of flour annually which with by-products such as feeds, etc., is equivalent to two trainloads a day.

Years ago the company ran into substantial losses of a non-recurring nature, but in the last fourteen years under the present management has made good progress in reducing the debt and improving financial position. This was accomplished in part by payment of bond interest in cash and shares for a period, payment of bond interest in cash at a reduced rate and the ploughing back of profits annually. In the past year the company's funded debt was refunded with new issues to effect a substantial savings in annual interest charges. On December 15 next the outstanding Class A preferred stock is to be redeemed at the call price and accumulated dividend, with funds for this purpose provided from the sale of additional common shares to leave the company with one class of stock outstanding.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1945, of $541,608 was equal to $1.39 per common share on the basis of capital outstanding at the end of that period, compared with $658,780 and $1.74 per share the preceding year. This net per share is after allowing for the participation of the Class A shares, which are being redeemed next month, and for 1944-45 included 27 cents a share refundable portion of the excess profits tax and the previous year 45 cents a share refundable tax. Giving effect to the redemption of the preferred, net profit for 1944-45 inclusive of the refundable tax was equal to $1.30 a share and exclusive of the refundable tax to $1.11 a share on the increased number of common shares to be outstanding.

In the period 1940-1945 net working capital was increased by more than $1,100,000, from $1,338,381 at June 30, 1940, to $2,458,597 at June 30, 1945. In the same years, inclusive of deferred bank loans which have been funded, the company's funded debt was reduced from $6,471,300, to $4,300,000.

Funded debt at the end of the last fiscal year—July 31, 1945, consisted of $2,500,000 of 3¾% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due, 1963, and $1,800,000 of 3% ten-year collateral trust serial debentures, repayable in annual instalments of $200,000 for the years 1946-1950, inclusive, $100,000, 1951-1954 (inclusive, and the balance of$400,000 in 1955. Capital consisted of 91,997 Class A preferred shares of no par value, 250,100 common shares of no par value and 3 management shares of no par value. The management shares are to be cancelled and the Class A shares retired the middle of next month. Shareholders are given the right to purchase one additional common shares for each two now held and an additional 73,000 shares have been sold. On completion and exclusive of the shares held by a subsidiary there will be outstanding in the hands of the public 417,617 common shares.

No dividends have been paid to this date on the Class A preferred or common shares, but accumulated dividends of $4.93 per share are to be paid on the Class A when redeemed and directors have announced a dividend of 50 cents per share will be paid on the common in 1946.

Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited was incorporated with an Ontario Charter in 1910. Mills are located in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1945 (to date), inclusive follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low
1945-a	16¼	12	$1.39	11.7	8.6
1944	13⅛	5⅛	1.74	7.5	2.9
1943	9¼	4⅜	1.64	5.6	2.7
1942	4½	1½	0.85	5.3	1.8
1941	4¼	1½	0.78	5.4	1.9
1940	5⅞	1¾	0.73	8.0	2.4
Average 1940-1945				7.8	3.7
Approximate Current Average				10.8	

a—To date.

Note—Earnings for fiscal year ending July 31 and per share earned based on present capital before redemption Class A preferred stock and issuing of additional common shares and gives effect to participating provision of Class A shares. Earned per share for 1945 includes 27c in 1945, 45c in 1944, $1.32 in 1943 and 2c in 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended July 31	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 541,608	$ 658,780	$ 626,257	$ 353,369	$ 332,594	$ 317,220
Surplus	2,615,654	2,206,346	1,054,402	644,714	853,038	585,370
Current Assets	6,747,443	8,075,277	10,103,424	4,675,323	7,124,895	4,759,258
Current Liabilities	4,288,846	5,967,942	8,624,426	2,809,605	5,341,489	3,420,877
Net Working Capital	2,458,597	2,107,335	1,478,998	1,865,718	1,783,406	1,338,381
Funded Debt—x	4,300,000	4,330,000	4,941,004	5,804,612	6,378,800	6,471,300

x—Including deferred bank loans, balance of which was funded in 1944.

Note—Net profit for 1945 includes $79,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, 1944 was $153,000, 1943 was $450,000 and 1942 was $8,000.

Announcing the appointment of

Lt. Cmdr. A. M. (Murray) G. Stewart, R.C.N.V.R.

as Manager of this Company

Mr. Stewart recently returned from active service with the Royal Navy since July, 1940. Prior to the war Mr. Stewart was Secretary of the Company.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Women as the Chief Beneficiaries Should Understand Insurance

By GEORGE GILBERT

Although they are the beneficiaries under the great bulk of the policies now in force, and are also buying about one-third of all policies now being sold, Life Insurance, it appears, is one of the few subjects with which women are not sufficiently conversant for their own good.

Those who are to be the recipients of the proceeds of most of the life policies now in existence should certainly have a definite understanding of the benefits provided under these policies and the extent to which they meet their particular needs.

IN RECENT years the life insurance companies and their agents have been giving more attention to the needs of women both as policyholders and as beneficiaries. Provisions have been included in policy contracts, increasing the usefulness of life insurance in the case of business and professional women seeking a safe plan to provide a retirement income for themselves, and also in the case of women beneficiaries, enabling them to make the policy moneys coming into their hands on the death of the head of the family go as far as possible in providing an income for the support of themselves and dependents.

Not only are women now the beneficiaries of the great bulk of all the life insurance purchased, but one-third of all the life policies sold are now bought by women. Many life insurance companies have set up special sales departments, staffed by women agents. Across the line the Institute of Life Insurance, supported by the companies doing business in the United States, has established a Women's Division under a capable woman director. One of its main objectives is to bring about a greater realization on the part of women beneficiaries of the importance of understanding the protection that is theirs under the policies which some day may become payable to them.

Distasteful Subject

There can be no question that if wives and mothers had a clearer understanding of what the possession of life insurance means to the future welfare of themselves and their families, they would be more than willing to exert every effort and make sacrifices if necessary to keep this needed protection in force. Of course, as pointed out in a recent address by Mrs. Marion Stevens Eberly, director of the Women's Division, it may be distasteful for them to discuss the family insurance and the possibility of death which that involves, but it is in the best interests of the whole family that they do so.

As she said: "The problems which follow upon the death of the head of a family are many. They are further complicated if the woman is ignorant of the financial possibilities involved and is unprepared for the financial adjustments that may be necessary." While agreeing that the agents especially have done a noteworthy job in educating women in the principles and services of life insurance, she emphasized the fact that much remained to be done, and that the co-operation of the women themselves was required—that they should seek out the information necessary to a thorough understanding of the policies they hold themselves or those held for family protection, as the case may be.

In this connection, she pointed out that women should understand that it is part of the work of the life insurance agent to answer any and all questions concerning existing policies as well as to assist in arranging new ones. If the particular agent who sold the insurance is not available, an inquiry addressed to the office of the company which issued the policy will bring the desired information.

Women Inarticulate

It is still difficult in many cases to induce women to talk about insurance, either about insurance for themselves or about the insurance carried for family protection. It is true that the war, with its great influx of women into business and jobs of all kinds to replace men in the services and to increase needed production, has made many women more aware of insurance than ever before, which largely accounts for the increase in the sales of life insurance to women during the past few years. But, according to one successful woman agent, they are groping for more information about what they are now paying for—about what it will really do for them, and what other insurance, if any, they should have.

It is claimed that they are still far from a state of articulateness about insurance, and are not yet able to "hash-over buys" when it comes to insurance propositions. This seems a strange inconsistency from the male standpoint, and it is difficult to understand that one of the problems confronting the business is to get women to talk about insurance.

In probing for the basic cause of this inconsistency, it has been pointed out that, to begin with, women do not have a compendium of information on which to base their buying of the insurance coverages that they really need. While some of the national magazines have published informative articles on insurance from time to time, it must be admitted that the total is small in comparison with the volume of facts, suggestions, propaganda, etc., poured into women's minds on other topics. It is claimed with some reason that the opportunity to get women interested enough in insurance, either as buyers or as beneficiaries, to talk freely about it has been neglected.

Future Security

There is no doubt that it would be beneficial for the women of the country, and for the life insurance business itself, if all women were made thoroughly conversant with the fundamentals of the insurance held for their protection, as it has such an important bearing upon their future security. How to carry the story of insurance and its value to them in such a way as to get them interested enough to seek this information for themselves is a problem not beyond the capacity of those directing the publicity efforts of the insurance business.

What they should be interested in is an understanding of the social and economic services of insurance, how it functions, what it will do for them in principle, but, more specifically, what their own policies or the policies held for family protection will do for them. This knowledge is necessary, not only if they are to get the greatest benefit from the insurance, but also if they are to avoid any disappointment in the future when the insurance becomes payable. They will know what will be coming to them, and whether it is likely to provide adequate protection, and, if not what should be done to remedy the situation.

It is true that the life insurance companies and their agents are well prepared to provide any information needed. They have developed an extensive service for women with this in mind, and all that is necessary is for women to take advantage of it. As pointed out before, more and more of the insurance being sold today is arranged so as to be payable as best meets the beneficiary's specific needs. More than 40 per cent of death benefits are now paid out as continuing income for widows and children, as planned in advance. But many old policies are in existence to which such planning should be applied. Companies and agents are anxious to render this service without expense if requested to do so.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Will you please make suggestions for types of insurance or annuity suitable for a start for a boy who will be fourteen years this month? I had in mind something that would perhaps cost $20. or so a year—a 20-year endowment policy, a government annuity of longer term or a life term insurance policy. The idea was to take advantage of the lower fees while he is young and as an incen-

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The "Old Lady" goes to Work

It has been said that they who do not remember the past are privileged to repeat its mistakes. The international financial cliques are counting heavily on that statement; and well they might, for it has proven true every time. They are very canny persons and overlook no opportunities—particularly in those instances where scholars, seeking to write essays on the history of financial matters, have appealed to these men for comments, or other words of wisdom, on the mysteries of finance and money matters. Our school histories are noteworthy for the things they have left unsaid, rather than for the things they have put into print for the education of future generations.

For example, the following historic financial drama, despite the tremendous significance of the factors involved, is very little known to-day. During the 1830's many people in England and Europe sent money to America for investment in that growing country's future. The management of the Bank of England decided, in 1838, to send over a million pounds sterling (in gold) on its own account. Obviously, this was a natural move. The Bank of England was the official currency issuer (with a few bothersome exceptions) for the country and were responsible for the removal of £1,000,000 pounds in gold. This meant a drastic curtailment of paper currency. England at that time was manufacturing extensively and the consequent scarcity of money coupled with unslackened production brought about a pronounced decline in prices.

Macleod, the famous economist, said it was probably the most astounding act of mismanagement in the whole history of the bank; Was it Mismanagement? When the dust settled after the resultant crash it was noticeable that 63 country banks (former competitors of the Bank of England) had closed their doors. It was a common saying at that time that 'free trade in banking is synonymous with free trade in swindling'.

Yet did the public remember this incident? Not noticeably for we find, six years later, the infamous Bank Charter Act of 1844 was passed which rendered the joint stock banks of England practically impotent against the Bank of England. No new banks formed in the future could have the right to issue currency and of those banks which had the right prior to 1844 those who did not exercise their currency rights found the Bank of England entitled to take over a part of the unexercised right. Further, when these banks forewent their privilege, they could not be reinstated. Also bankrupt bankers lost their rights and could never be reinstated. One can scarcely blame the financial opportunists for relying upon the shortness of the public's memory.

One writer has said 'If only the schoolmaster does his job properly there need be small fear that the banker will not in turn do his job equally well.' In fact, he will have no alternative. There is no "mystery" about finance, and money. These are really simple matters compared to the complexities of the things we have to learn in order to live the life of to-day, drive motor cars, make out income tax returns, and make the right choice in buying a prefabricated house.

However, that predatory gang which finds it profitable to perpetuate the existing ignorance on gold and currency has made an extraordinarily good job of it. Up until the present year they have been remarkable lucky. Always after a major crisis there has been a new country to open up, new lands to settle, new wealth to create—and the velocity of money has hidden the shallowness of the stream. This time, however, the wave of enterprise has finally run completely around the globe and the economic stream has subsided, exposing the rocky bottom for what it is. Shall we, like the bird in the opened cage, stupidly sit still while fast-thinking operators hasten to again close the door against us?

You ask, what has Higher-Priced Gold to do with cleaning up the situation? Read the next letter.

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We are most anxious, also, to have your individual opinion relative to the subject matter of each letter. Please write to us. The expression of your ideas will greatly aid us in a vitally important economic endeavour.

If you failed to secure articles No. 1 to 6, already published, copies may be had upon request.

THE MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company
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A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

tive to start his interest in saving or investing for the future. I have received excellent advice from you before.

—S. S. F., Blenheim, Ont.

I would advise taking out a 20-payment life policy for the boy, as such a policy provides a reasonable amount of insurance protection, which in all probability he will need when he grows up, and at the same time builds up a cash value which he can utilize at the end of the twenty years for any purpose which best meets his requirements if insurance protection is not then needed. For an annual premium of $18.30, payable for twenty years, a policy for $1,000 may be obtained. At the expiration of the twenty years, he has the choice of taking the cash surrender value of $330, or a paid-up policy for $1,000 which would give him $1,000 of insurance protection for the rest of his life with no further premiums to pay.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

shaft has been retimbered for 600 feet and the plant and workings are now reported in excellent condition. It is hoped the No. 27 vein, on which development had to be curtailed by labor conditions, will become a highly important ore source. Privateer Mines expects to resume milling as its property in the Zeballos area, British Columbia, about the first of February. A three-months program of development has started in preparation for this step. It is estimated about six months ore is now available for the mill, which amount is expected to be substantially increased. Surf Inlet Consolidated Gold Mines, British Columbia, proposes resumption of milling as soon as reserves of 50,000 tons have been established and made available for treatment. A consulting engineer states there is a strong possibility of obtaining 40,000 to 50,000 tons of ore grading $15 or better from the southeast end of the Pugsley mine.

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The long period of uncertainty surrounding the new Canada-United States extradition treaty is expected to come to an end soon. Hon. L. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, has advised the Prospectors and Developers Association, that he intends to ask the House of Commons to refer the treaty and protocol to the External Affairs committee to hear representations of interested parties. As this committee has a membership of about 35 names drawn from all parties in the House of Commons, the representations of interested parties are assured of a wide hearing. The treaty has been standing inoperative since April 1942, since which time there have been endeavors to effect a compromise from its original far reaching form.

Interesting ore conditions have been indicated by Lapaska Mines, in Louvicourt township, Quebec, in 11 diamond drill holes covering a length of 2,000 feet. The property adjoins Louvicourt Goldfields on the east and drilling was done to cross-section the diorite dike which extends eastward from the Louvicourt property, and in which a large ore-body was indicated. Due to the wide spacing of some of the Lapaska holes, results cannot yet be correlated and closer drilling is now being carried out to fill in the gaps between the holes which returned good ore sections.

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In preparation for a large program of underground development on the Ferro-Rainbow property at Herb Lake, Northern Manitoba. Wekusko Consolidated has purchased a diesel-powered mining plant which will be shipped to the property after freeze-up. A shaft was put down 160 feet by former operators and it is planned to deepen this to open three new levels, on which several thousand feet of lateral work is proposed. An oreshoot has been opened on the 150-foot level for a length of 153 feet and drilling by Wekusko has indicated another shoot 250 feet long about 300 feet northeast. The former is over four feet wide grading .36 oz. uncut and 0.279 cut, while the new shoot is over eight feet wide with an average grade of 0.26 oz. after one high assay had been cut to 1.0 oz. A third possible shoot has been drilled further northeast. While this property is being readied for development exploratory diamond drilling and surface work is continuing with encouraging results on the Squall Lake group in the Snow Lake area.

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Leitch Gold Mines—Canada's highest grade gold producer — reports an average recovery of $34.44 in the third quarter of the current year. This average sets a new top and compares with $34.09 in the previous three months and an average of $33.80 for the first nine months of the year. Output of this rich producer in the Beardmore area of Northwestern Ontario, was valued at $154,875 in the third quarter as against $168,274 in the previous period. Production for the nine months of $486,928 compared with $481,177 in the first nine months of 1944. Average grade in the first three quarters of last year was $28.19.

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The Indin Lake section of the Yellowknife district is again in the limelight as a result of spectacular drilling results at Colomac Yellowknife Mines, gold values having been secured over a big width. Hole No. 3, the latest on which assays have been obtained, gave average gold values of $8.62 over 107.8 feet of continuous core, or $6.09 over 170.2 feet. This hole was drilled 150 feet south of No. 2 which yielded numerous intersections, with the best, separated by lower grade, totalling 44 feet of an average grade of $6.16. Both Colomac and the adjoining Indian Lake Gold Mines are on the north-south strike of the gold-bearing quartz porphyry dike for a considerable distance and present drilling is adjacent to the common east-west boundary. Indian Lake assays show low or medium grade over widths up to 12 or 15 feet, with higher grades over narrow widths, according to officials. Conditions on both properties are said to be identical and the latest Colomac drill hole strengthens hopes of developing large tonnage operations. Two drills are working at present and two more are to be added. Mining equipment is to be moved in by tractor train this winter.

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SKILLCRAFT METAL PRODUCTS LIMITED has acquired the former Manufacturing Plant and Assets of Len J. Washer Limited, producers of Builders' Hardware, St. Catharines, Ontario, including Land, Buildings and Machinery valued at $128,306.66—Development, Design and Commission, $62,555.08—Bank Balance of $84,644.77—and Inventories amounting to $37,643.02—a total of $313,149.53. The Company has assumed liability for Mortgages totalling $31,504.76.

Commencing early in 1945 reconversion of the Plant to peace time production of Builders' Hardware was begun, and to date retooling has been completed for the manufacture of thirty-nine items which are in current production, with demand far exceeding supply. Additional items will be produced as rapidly as further retooling for the purpose can be accomplished.

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Sterling Group Assists Trade

By LAURENCE WILKINSON

The Sterling Area was formed in 1931, when Britain was forced off the Gold Standard, by countries inside and outside the British Empire linking their currencies at a fixed rate to the pound sterling instead of to gold.

The present monetary agreements between members of the Sterling Area and many countries of Western Europe, facilitate trade and should be instrumental in assuring full employment, says Mr. Wilkinson.

London.

DO YOU remember what happened when Britain was forced off the gold standard in 1931?

The snapping of the link between the pound and gold shocked the world. People prepared for the inflationary rise in prices prophesied by some pundits who waved German billion-mark notes to point their warnings.

The scare caused by the British Government's suspension of the right to take pound notes to the Bank of England and have them converted into gold at a fixed rate had some grounds. Whenever a country had left the gold standard before 1931, its internal prices had risen dangerously.

But when sterling (traditional name for British money) fell in terms of gold, the world waited—and nothing happened. Nothing, that is, to cause alarm.

The pound remained a pound in the sense that really mattered. It would buy just as much as before.

Why was this? Because other countries, both within and without the Empire, followed Britain's example.

Instead of having their money linked to gold, they tied it to the pound sterling at a fixed rate of exchange.

They did so because Britain was the biggest buyer of their iron ore, tin, wood, timber, pulp, bacon, eggs, currants and sardines.

They were concerned more with the number of pounds sterling they could get for their goods than with the amount of gold their money would buy.

So the Sterling Area came into being.

They Paid No More

Britain bought food and raw materials from abroad at much the same terms as before the pound went off gold, and the other members of this "bloc" paid no more than before for British shirts, woollen clothing, coal, ships, machinery and motor cars.

Far from there being any inflation, between September 1931 and September 1934, food prices in Britain fell by one per cent on balance, the cost of living by 1½ per cent.

By 1939 all the countries of the British Empire—except Canada, whose currency was a link between the pound and the American dollar—belonged to the Sterling Area.

Outside the Empire the "club" included Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Portugal, Greece and Bolivia.

Latest official definition of the Sterling Area includes all the countries in the British Empire (except Canada and Newfoundland), the mandated territories, Egypt, Iraq, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Iceland.

Monetary agreements have now been made with many Western European countries—including France, Belgium, Holland (and their colonies), Sweden and Denmark.

These countries are not members of the Sterling Area, but the agreements help to encourage trade between them and the Sterling Area.

This regional system has one great advantage over a monetary system based entirely on the dollar or on gold.

It should enable the countries within the group to pursue a policy of full employment and trade expansion which would not be jeopardized by a shortage of dollar exchange or trade fluctuations in the gold standard area.

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9 CLEAN AND ADJUST SPARK PLUGS—To save gasoline and give smoother performance. Dirty spark plugs can waste up to 10% of your gasoline.

10 CHECK LIGHTS, TIRES AND WINDSHIELD WIPER—Important for all-around safety—helps prevent accidents.

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